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GERMAN STEAMERS HAD MACHINERY TO HANDLE CARGOES

Hamburg-American Line Before
the War Opposed Port Equip-
ment, Hoping to Control the
Foreign Carrying Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—An alleged attempt by the Hamburg-American Steamship Company just before the war to control the foreign carrying trade at the port of Boston was disclosed by A. D. Swan of Montreal at the initial session in this city on Friday of the American Association of Port Authorities. William G. Ross of Montreal presiding.

In discussing the importance of efficient mechanical pier equipment in order to facilitate the most rapid loading and discharging, Mr. Swan said: "In the latter end of 1913 I had some discussion with the directors of the Hamburg-American Line in regard to port equipment, and one point I raised was: What was the reason that their company did not advocate mechanical equipment at any of the American ports; while, to my personal knowledge, in discussing the same question a few years previous with their representative in Great Britain, they advocated that ports in that country should be equipped with all the most modern machinery possible. In those days labor was cheap in England compared with America, and if their views had been the very reverse and they had advocated equipment in America where labor was expensive, I could have understood the matter."

As it transpired, their steamers were so well equipped with cargo-handling devices that they hoped to be able to capture the trade of Boston and other ports by outstripping their rival lines who might depend more on port equipment supplied by harbor authorities. It seemed to me the reason was very subtle, and I believe that I am correct in stating that the Hamburg-American Line actually advised the Boston port authorities that it did not desire permanent shore equipment, as, of course, if the port authorities had supplied such facilities, all the steamship lines would have been competing in the open."

Mr. Swan expressed the opinion that port authorities would be well advised to lose no time and spend money lavishly in equipping their ports with the most modern machinery. He instanced the work at the Avonmouth Docks, at Bristol, England, where on the roofs of the import sheds were installed six movable electrical jib-crane which were able to take a cargo from the hold of a vessel and deposit it direct into the railroad car or on the quays; take cargo at any floor of the shed or up to the roof of the shed if the goods were non-perishable.

In speaking of the question of what depth of water should be provided by port authorities for shipping after the war, Mr. Swan quoted the opinion of Sir John Biles that, increasing the cargo and passenger capacities of steamers, the draft must keep pace with length and beam, so that the most desirable vessel will ultimately be one of 1000 feet in length and a draught of 57.5 feet.

In the discussion which followed it was pointed out that such large steamers could be accommodated in comparatively few ports, but it was declared that those few ports would receive greater benefits from such a service.

William S. McNary, a member of the Massachusetts Waterways Commission, read a paper on the distribution of trade in American ports after the war.

HERR EBERT AGAIN READY TO NEGOTIATE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—Herr Ebert's statement of Sept. 13, Herr Ebert interprets Mr. Henderson's reported abandonment of his insistence on the absolute acceptance of the inter-allied Socialists' memorandum as presupposing a free discussion of all peace problems at an international conference, as the German Socialists demanded.

This Herr Ebert regards as a material concession on Mr. Henderson's part, and he again affirms his readiness to negotiate on the basis of the neutral Stockholm memorandum, except in so far as the Belgian and Alsace-Lorraine questions are concerned.

BOLIVIA'S SUPPORT OF ALLIES PLEDGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Bolivia's support of the allied cause was voiced by Adolfo Ballivian, retiring Bolivian Consul-General, at a dinner given by the Bolivian Club of America to honor his appointment as Bolivian Minister to Great Britain, and the appointment of Dr. Jose Manuel Gutierrez as Consul-General here.

Mr. Ballivian said it was a source of pride to every Bolivian that his country was the first South or Central American country to sever relations with Germany after the United States had taken that step. He said all Bolivians hoped the war would end "in the way so nobly pointed out by President Wilson."

NECESSARY USE OF AUTOS PERMITTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Fuel Administration has issued a notice to the effect that automobiles may be used for work connected with the Liberty Loan on Sunday, Sept. 29, this being regarded as a work of national importance.

It is further explained that while it is desirable that all pleasure riding on Sundays be eliminated, there has been no intention to do away with the necessary use of the automobile.

Those who must go considerable distances to church or to their war gardens or use automobiles for any kind of useful or necessary work may avail themselves of the privilege with a clear conscience, so far as the meaning of the Fuel Administration's restrictions are concerned. Those who must ride on Sunday are asked, however, to save an equivalent amount of gasoline during the week, if possible.

AIRCRAFT DELAY CAUSE ASSIGNED

Representative of West Coast
Lumber Producers Says Real
Handicap Is Loss in Stock
Left on Lumbermen's Hands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—In alleging responsibility for seemingly inevitable decreased aircraft production, sweeping charges against what is termed the illiberal and shortsighted policy of the Priorities Committee of the War Industries Board have been filed with the Senate Committee on Military Affairs by Robert Allen, secretary and manager of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association. Copies of the charges were also filed with Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, with the War Department, the Director-General of Railroads, each of the allied military missions, and with Charles E. Hughes, the President's special investigator of aircraft production.

The essence of the charge against the Priorities Committee is that it fails to grasp the significance of the lumber conditions in the states of Washington and Oregon, where the spruce and fir for aircraft and ships is largely produced. Only 20 per cent of the timber cut is used for aircraft and ship construction. This is of a super-selected nature, and the remaining 80 per cent must be marketed in order that the cutting of aircraft timber may continue.

The letter, filed with Senator Chamberlain, on Sept. 19, says: "Inevitable decreased aircraft production is forecast by opposition of the Priorities Committee of the War Industries Board to the transportation of such reasonable amounts of so-called side cut lumber as will permit the efficient production of super-selected lumber suitable for aircraft purposes."

"With the probable needless sacrifice of American soldiers and the soldiers of the Allies involved in any hindrance to the aircraft program, I would be derelict in my citizenship if I did not at this time present the facts. I believe the situation is of sufficient gravity to justify a Senate investigation."

According to the statement filed with the authorities in Washington, a statement which is supported by no less than three government officials in charge of spruce production on the Pacific Coast, even the best-financed mills are getting into straits which threaten to strike at the root of the entire supply. Col. B. P. Disque, in charge of aircraft spruce production; H. B. Van Duser, chairman of the War Production Board, and John A. Roth, representing the car service section of the Railroad Administration, are the officials referred to.

The argument of the Priorities Board is that there is a car shortage, and that facilities for the removal of side-cut lumber cannot be afforded. The statement filed with the Senate committee, however, undertakes to show that plenty of cars are available and that the trouble is due to a shortsighted policy, based on red tape and hard and fast formulas on the part of the Priorities Board.

RAILWAY DISPUTE SETTLED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Friday)—J. H. Thomas M. P., general secretary of the National Union of Railway Men, announced a settlement of the railway dispute last night following a meeting between the War Cabinet and the full executive of the National Union of Railway Men at Downing Street, where the whole question was discussed. The executive accepted the wages advance offered. This decision is not to interfere with or prejudice the findings of the committee appointed to consider the question of equal pay for equal work.

IRISH RECRUITING PERIOD

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Friday)—The official voluntary recruiting period for Ireland today was extended to Oct. 15.

BELGIUM HELD AS GERMAN PAWN

Foreign Minister Says No Direct
Proposal Has Come From
Imperial Government—Inten-
tions of Germany Set Forth

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Friday)—A telegram from the Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs states: "The Belgian Government has received, through an indirect channel, communications which have thrown light on the intentions of Germany towards Belgium. Those communications were transmitted from Berne to the Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, which immediately brought them to knowledge of the allied governments. The Belgian Government has received no formal proposal coming directly from the Imperial Government."

"According to the communications received, the intention of Germany would be to demand of Belgium that she should bind herself to effect a solution of the languages question in conformity with the German Imperial policy, thus requiring Belgium to abdicate the right inherent to sovereignty to solve one of the problems of her internal political organization in accordance with her freely expressed will and with the interests of the Belgian people. Germany would also claim full amnesty for Belgian citizens who have been guilty of helping the plans of the enemy, and would in that way impose on the Belgian Government the act of submission."

"Germany would insist on the maintenance after the war of the commercial treaties previously in force, and this, following upon the destruction of Belgium industry by the invader, would insure Germany's economic grip on the country. Moreover, the pawn theory is not abandoned. Germany would insist upon binding up the fate of Belgium with the solution of the colonial question. Finally, the obligation which rests on Germany completely to repair the damage unjustly inflicted on its victim is not even alluded to. Germany would, thus, be enriched by the pillage of Belgium, whose ruin would be completed."

The Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, at the close of his telegram, draws attention to inaccurate statements appearing in the press on the two following points: "In opposition to what has been said," he declares, "the communications which have been received by the Belgian Government mention neither the eventual suspension of hostilities between Belgium and Germany nor the evacuation of Belgian territory. The conditions set forth above overshadow and render sterile all declarations which appear to recognize the independence of Belgium. They cannot be taken as a basis of any serious discussion. The Belgian Government formulated its program in its note to the Pope of Dec. 4, 1917, and, as all allied governments know, is firmly resolved to maintain it undiminished."

A Hindenburg Proclamation

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—Berlin papers publish a proclamation from von Hindenburg to the field army declaring that war operations are not to be interrupted by the fact of the Austro-Hungarian proposal, but that, while continuing to fight, they have to wait and see whether the enemy is sincere and ready this time for peace negotiations, or whether he will again reject peace unless the Central Powers are prepared to buy it on conditions that would destroy their people's future.

Reichstag and Austrian Note

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The Koelnische Volkszeitung states that the Reichstag party leaders were acquainted with the Austrian note some time before its publication, and adds that Germany had nothing to do with its actual dispatch, for obvious reasons, but that the German Government is just as ready as the Austrian for peace. "It should not be forgotten, however," the paper adds, "that conditions in Austria-Hungary differ materially from those in Germany."

"Peace Offer Still Open"

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Friday)—A Reuter Amsterdam message gives the official Vienna reply to the rejection by the allied powers and the United States of the Austrian peace move. "From reports from abroad," begins the statement, "the rejection of the Austro-Hungarian Government's suggestion to enter into confidential preliminary discussion of the peace question can hardly be doubted any longer. The official reply to Baron Burián's note has not yet arrived, and, therefore, the reason which prompted the attitude of the Entente governments cannot be discussed at present. Only from Mr. Balfour is an exhaustive discussion of our suggestion available. His arguments themselves show how correctly Baron Burián's proposal judged the situation and that only the adoption of Baron Burián's line of thinking could master the confusion of (Continued on page two, column four)

GREAT REVENUE BILL IS PASSED BY HOUSE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—By a vote of 350 to 0, the House of Representatives passed on Friday evening the \$8,000,000,000 Revenue Bill, the largest amount ever contemplated in any one measure, and designed to meet one-third of the total cost of the war for the current financial year.

Only in minor details has the bill been altered. It goes to the Senate in much the same form as it emerged from the House Ways and Means Committee. No amendments other than committee amendments were adopted. The major sections of the bill are practically unaltered, the income tax and the excess and war profits tax remaining unchanged.

Just before the final roll call, Representative Longworth of Ohio, a Republican member of the Ways and Means Committee, made a seven-minute speech, in which he declared that the speedy passage of this revenue bill must be interpreted by the world as the answer of the United States to the proposals of the Central Powers for a discussion of peace.

FRANCE PUBLISHES SECRET DOCUMENTS

Yellow Book Containing Franco-
Russian Correspondence Be-
fore War Disproves German
Charge of Aggressive Policy

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Friday)—A historic document in the form of a Yellow Book has been published by M. Pichon, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in fulfillment of a promise made by his predecessor, M. Ribot, in the French chamber a year ago, when the German Chancellor raised an outcry at the alleged aggressive nature of the Franco-Russian policy as revealed by documents seized by the Bolsheviks in Petrograd.

The Yellow Book consists of 107 documents, and is a complete vindication of the essentially peaceful nature of the Franco-Russian alliance.

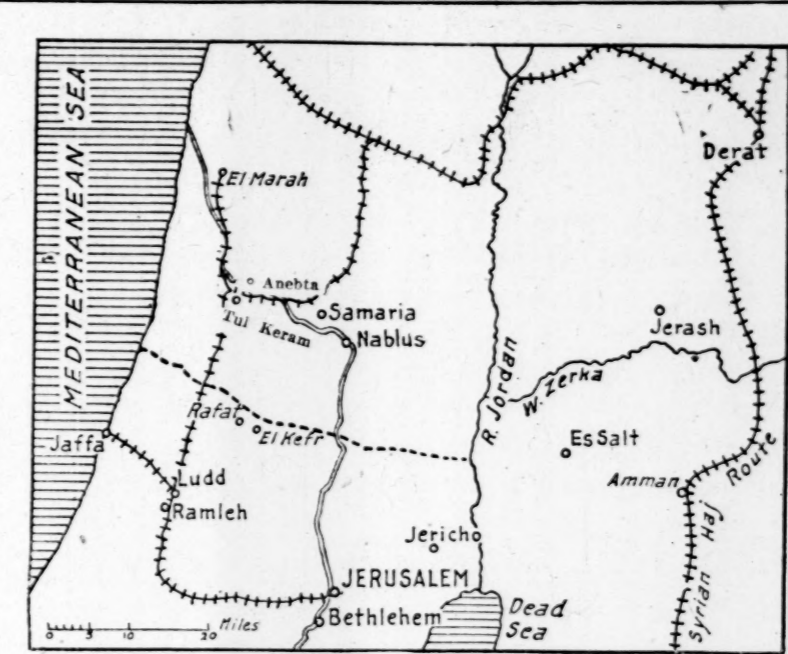
The documents range from the visit of General de Beldesserte in 1912 to Russia, to a letter of congratulation from M. Poincaré to Mr. Sazonov in August, 1912, on the signing of the naval convention.

One of the most interesting of the documents is the note written by General de Miribel, then French chief of staff, which was sent by M. Ribot, then in charge of foreign affairs, to M. De Montebello, French Ambassador to Petrograd, on Feb. 4, 1912, a letter which was to be handed to the Tsar, which was as follows:

"France and Russia, having both the same desire for the preservation of peace, this note is inspired wholly by the point of view of a possible defensive war, brought about by an attack on the part of the Triple Alliance against either one or other of these two powers or against both simultaneously." The basis of reciprocity being assumed for action by the two contracting powers, and immediate action in case of emergency being essential, the note pointed out the necessity for active measures being taken by both powers directly the danger was known.

Mobilization in such a case, the note assumed, would be simultaneous in France and Russia and would take place immediately on that of triple alliance forces. The note then goes on to give estimates of the forces to be put in the field on the assumption that only Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy, France and Russia of all the European nations would be engaged, and, in summing up, declares that one signal for both France and Russia is that from the very moment the signal for hostilities is given by the Triple Alliance, the two powers must quickly bring to bear against Germany all the forces not required to deal with any secondary enemy.

This statement by General de Miribel (Continued on page two, column four)



Scene of hostilities in Palestine

General Allenby has made an important advance between the River Jordan and the Mediterranean Sea. He opened his attack on the front from Rafat to the coast, pushed forward to Tul Keram, occupied the main railway, and cut off large numbers of enemy troops on the road to the railway junction. East of the Jordan, the Arabs have cut the rail communications leading north, south and west from Derat.

REPORT REGARDING FORMER TZARINA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau learns that the opinion is held in reliable circles that the former Tzarina with three of her daughters and two Russian grand duchesses have been incriminated in a house in which they were lodged in the neighborhood of Ekaterinburg. There is no news regarding the whereabouts of the Tzarevitch.

SLACKERS DELAY SHIP PRODUCTION

Emergency Fleet Corporation
Manager Before United States
Senate Committee, Tells of
Plan to Correct Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Charges of inefficiency and slacking at Hog Island were confirmed on Friday when Charles Piez, general manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, told the Senate Committee on Commerce that conditions are so bad that at Hog Island and some other yards one day last week, 1000 men were dismissed from one yard for slacking and loafing on their jobs. Mr. Piez's testimony left no room for doubt that malingering on the part of employees is largely responsible for the failure of some of the yards to carry out their program for the year 1918.

After Mr. Piez explained that 1000 men had been expelled from one yard last week for slacking on their jobs, Senator Ransdell questioned him as to what disposition was made of the dismissed men. "Was there anything done to prevent them going to another yard and getting work, or were they put into the army?" queried Senator Ransdell.

General Manager Piez did not hesitate to state that there are wide charges of slacking, and that conditions are becoming so bad that steps are being taken, in concert with the provost marshal-general, to apply the "work-or-fight" order in such a way as to weed out slacking. This is the only way to secure efficiency. The plan of General Crowder is to withdraw deferred classification from any man who shall have been away from work more than two and a-half days in one month without a good reason.

(Continued on page 11, column two)

MARSHAL FOCH IS STEADILY CLOSING IN ON ST. QUENTIN

Allied Commander Attempting
Turning Movement on North
and South—British Capture
3000 Turks in Palestine

War summary specially written for The Christian Science Monitor

The German troops holding the Hindenburg line are having a terrific experience. Drenched with bombardments when they are not being attacked, losing their positions whenever they are attacked, being hurled back to recapture those positions when they have lost them, and being slaughtered by the thousands in that effort or surrendering in thousands on its failure, constitute the terrible experience they are going through today. The men who destroyed Belgium and who devastated France are being forced remorselessly step by step back over the land they have ruined, and every day leaves them weaker than the night before. In these circumstances it is not wonderful that von Hindenburg should have issued a general order in which he has dwelt, to the army, on the desire of the Kaiser for peace, and on the fact that all overtures having been repudiated, it only remains for the invincible army of the Fatherland to fight on. How the invincible army is fighting on may be best seen, perhaps, in the stream of prisoners continually pouring to the allied rear.

The Hindenburg Line

For the moment the battle is joined all along the Hindenburg line. What Marshal Foch is obviously attempting at the present moment is the turning of St. Quentin both on the north and on the south. This turning movement will probably include the capture of Le Cateau, its main bastion on the north and its main link with Cambrai, and La Fère, its main bastion on the south and its main link with Laon. It is not at all probable that the Marshal wishes to expose either the British or French troops to the terrific struggle for the city itself. Nor does he probably wish to subject them to the effort of storming the network of defenses which have been built immediately round the city. The gullies, the sunken roads, the hills, woods, towns, and villages which surround the place have been made into a fortress crowded with troops, laced with wire entanglements, and filled with machine gun nests. If, however, the line on each side of the city can be forced, the necessity for attacking these defenses will be avoided.

What at present has happened is that General Deney has forced his way into Essigny-le-Grand and Benay, the first four miles due south of the city, and the second some five miles slightly, very slightly to the south east. The encircling movement to the south is, therefore, well under way. Simultaneously Sir Henry Rawlinson is driving round to the north. The British and the Australians are already in Fresnoy-le-Petit, three miles to the north west of the city, and in Pontreue, a little over four miles north west of the city. At the same time Sir Julian Byng is closing in on Le Cateau, and General Humbert on La Fère, so that the whole concerted movement is steadily progressing. If it is successful there will be no need to trouble about Cambrai or Lens, as those towns will have to be evacuated in a general withdrawal of the whole line. How seriously General von Below regards the situation is manifest from his desperate efforts to hold up the allied advance. This was shown in a marked way by his attempt to recover the town of Moeuvres, which is regarded as the key to the Canal du Nord in the Cambrai sector of the line. Pouring in his troops after the manner of Hindenburg's desperate advance of last March, he actually forced his way into the village, but only to be driven out, with losses almost too terrible to contemplate.

The War in Palestine

Suddenly, without a moment's notice, the war has flamed up in the Near East. Sir Edmund Allenby has struck the Turks across the whole breadth of the Holy Land. Advancing from the Jordan to the Mediterranean, he has reached the junction of Tul Keram and severed the railway which runs from there through Nablus, the ancient Shechem, westward, under the slopes of Mount Karmel, to Acre Bay, and eastward to Damascus. Simultaneously the Arabs acting in concert with him across the Jordan, have seized the railway junction of Derat, some twenty-five miles almost due west of the southern extremity of the Sea of Galilee. This junction commands the railway triangle which runs westward, across the Jordan, to Acre and northward to Damascus, Beirut, and Aleppo. By these two movements the communications of the Turks have been seriously crippled. Already 3000 prisoners have been taken, whilst many more who have not yet been counted have surrendered. It is a brilliant opening of the new campaign in Syria, and contains strategical advantages, the ultimate effect of which it is at present difficult to see.

COMMUNIQUÉS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The following German official state-

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ment on the war was issued tonight: "There is nothing new to report from any of the battle fronts today."

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday) — Today's German official report follows:

"Infantry engagements northeast of Hisschoote and south of Ypres were successful for us. A British thrust northwest of Hulluch was repulsed. "In local operations at Moeuvres and in the Bois d' Havincourt we made prisoners. In Moeuvres we blew up numerous enemy shelters."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday) — Sir Douglas Haig issued a communiqué tonight, which says:

"This morning we completed the capture of Moeuvres. "Northwest of Hulluch, the enemy's strong local attack was completely repulsed."

"We captured a number of prisoners in this engagement."

"Northwest of La Basée we advanced our line on a front of over 2½ miles as far as the villages of Rue de Marais and Lateurille, capturing more than 100 prisoners. A counter-attack of the enemy was beaten off."

LONDON, England (Friday) — The British War Office issued a statement today, which reads as follows:

"At midday yesterday English troops attacked in the Lempire-Ephey sector. In spite of considerable opposition and in the face of heavy artillery and machine-gun fire valuable progress was made to a depth of over a mile beyond the line previously gained by us in this locality."

"The strong point known as Malasale Farm was captured, despite obstinate resistance, and with it a number of small woods, posts and defensive localities, a part of our old defensive system."

"On the northern portion of the battle front we, last night, attacked and recaptured Moeuvres. Here, also, the enemy's resistance was obstinate. The fighting is still continuing."

"A few prisoners were captured by us in local engagements on other parts of the front, and northwest of Hulluch. North of Lens a hostile raiding party was repulsed."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Friday) — In its official communiqué tonight the French War Office says:

"East of Esigny-le-Grand plateau and the Moisy Farm we extended our progress today. We also secured some prisoners."

"Eastern theater: Between the Cerna and Vardar rivers yesterday we continued our progress."

"The allied cavalry reached the Polosko region."

"The Serbian forces have obtained a foothold on the left of the Cerna in the region of Dunje, and have made progress in the direction of Konopatz."

"French and Greek forces have captured Tushin and Nonte villages at the foot of the Drena."

"The total captures are more than 3000 prisoners and 90 guns."

"The Anglo-Greek offensive in the Dolran region continues to make progress in spite of the Bulgarian counter-attacks."

PARIS, France (Friday) — The French War Office today issued the following statement: "In the region of St. Quentin the French troops late last night captured Esigny-le-Grand and made additional prisoners."

"East of the Allette the night was marked by violent enemy reactions. Five different German counter-attacks were broken up before our new positions north of Allentant and east of Moisy Farm. The enemy suffered very heavy losses without obtaining the least results."

"On our side we occupied territory west of Alzy and northeast of Vailly. An enemy attempt to cross the Vesle at Joncherry was broken up."

"Our patrols penetrated the enemy lines northwest of So-nain (Chamagne) and brought back prisoners."

SALONIKA, Greece (Thursday) — An official statement issued here today says:

"On the morning of Sept. 18 the British and Greek troops attacked the enemy's positions west and east of Lake Dolran. West of the lake and south of the town of Dolran the trench system was captured and our line was advanced about 2000 yards. Heavy Bulgarian counter-attacks resisted part of the ground captured on our left, but on the center and right our positions were maintained."

"East of the lake, after a night advance, we carried the enemy's outposts line. Up to the present more than 700 prisoners have been counted."

"The Greek troops fought with great gallantry."

"Four of our scouts engaged 14 enemy machines and crashed two of them to the ground. One of our machines is missing."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Saturday) — The Italian War Office today issued the following official statement:

"Fighting, mainly with artillery, occurred east of Lake Garda, and in the Vallarsa, Col Caprille, Asolone and Montello regions. We neutralized this by means of vigorous reaction against the enemy's concentrations."

"At the head of the Seren Valley, the enemy again attempted to attack our advanced posts, but was repulsed with the loss of a few prisoners."

"On the northern slope of Mont Perera a patrol surprised a hostile party, driving them back and capturing prisoners."

"The Pola arsenal and Ulivi dockyards and depots were bombed from the air with effective results. Two hostile airplanes were brought down and three others driven down out of control."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Austria (Friday) — The

Austrian War Office tonight issued the following statement: "North of Monte Videlle, the Italians today succeeded in penetrating our positions, but our counter-attacks drove them out."

"West of Asolone, in the region of Col-del-Lorso, Italian assaults were repelled in bitter fighting."

"At Sandona, another enemy attempt to cross the river failed."

"In Albania, enemy aerodromes in Avlona were bombed."

WASHINGTON, D. C. — General Pershing's latest communiqué made public Friday night, follows:

"Section A—Renewed attempts by the enemy to raid our line at four points in the Woerve and in the Vosges were repulsed. Aside from artillery activity in the Woerve and in Alsace, there is nothing further to report."

WAR REPORTS AND COMMENTS

Great Importance Attached by Allies to American Achievement in St. Mihiel Sector — German Strength Reduced

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday) — The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau learns that the Allies attach great importance to the American obliteration of the St. Mihiel salient and the line across the salient to which the Germans have now retired is not believed very strong and a further allied advance in this sector would constitute an important threat to the Germans' lateral communications from Strassburg via Metz to Montmedy. The American staff work throughout the operation has roused the genuine admiration of all.

The German strength in the West is now reduced to 191 divisions, 15 divisions having recently been broken up and in more than 20 divisions the battalion strength is reduced to three companies. There is reason to believe the Germans are finding difficulty in relieving the divisions in line, thus imposing an excessive strain on the troops.

The British captures in yesterday's operations now total 8000 prisoners and 50 guns.

Big Advance in Palestine

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday) — In Palestine, the British troops have advanced 12 miles on a 16-mile front from Rafat to the Mediterranean Sea, capturing 3000 Turks.

The British official communiqué on the Palestine activities, tonight, says:

"Between the Jordan and the sea we made a general attack on Wednesday night."

"Between Rafat and the sea on Thursday morning we made rapid progress, penetrating to a maximum depth of five miles."

"At Tul Keram railroad junction we occupied the main Tul Keram Railway. The road in the vicinity of Aneba was reached, cutting off large bodies of the enemy on the road to the junction. Hudeira, 19 miles from the point of departure was seized."

"East of the Jordan, the Arabs severed the rail communications leading north, south and west from Derat railroad junction."

"We have captured 3000 prisoners and many more that have not been counted."

British Efforts Praised

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Friday) — The French papers, in expressing appreciation of Wednesday's great battle, one and all point to the desperate nature of the fighting. Le Petit Parisien says the greatness of the victory must be gauged by the determination of the enemy and the nature of the ground attacked. On Wednesday small strips of French soil were disputed with the utmost desperation. The hillocks and little valleys between Holnon and Gouzeaucourt were packed with enemy machine guns. Everything that could be done to make the approach to St. Quentin difficult, the enemy had done.

Le Matin speaks of the largeness and promptness of the British success in the face of the vehemence of the attacks launched and launched again by the enemy. The fourth British army alone, it says, took 7000 prisoners, belonging to 50 battalions.

L'Echo de Paris says that Crown Prince Ruprecht, following the example set by General Mangin in his famous flank attack, launched 12 divisions against the British on a 15-kilometer front and failed completely.

General Pershing's Message

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday) — Sir Douglas Haig, the British commander-in-chief, in an order of the day, has published an appreciative Pershing telegram.

OCT. 12 NAMED AS LIBERTY DAY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Official attention is now being focused on the forthcoming Fourth Liberty Loan, and there is a feeling in the air that this loan is going to go with a snap that will make it a greater success even than any of the previous loans. The temper of the people is right for it,

and the success of the allied forces in the field have given it a stimulation that should carry it well over the top.

Commemorative addresses, harvest home festivals, or other patriotic exercises are recommended to be arranged under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury and the immediate direction of the Liberty Loan Committee, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Education. To participate in these celebrations, all federal employees who can be spared from their duties will be excused for that day. The President's proclamation, issued on Friday, follows:

"Every day the great principles for which we are fighting take fresh hold upon our thought and purpose and make it clearer what the end must be and what we must do to achieve it. We now know more certainly than we ever knew before why freedom brought the great nation and government we love into existence, because it grows clearer and clearer what supreme service it is to be America's privilege to render the world."

"An anniversary celebration must therefore have for us in this fateful year a peculiar and thrilling significance. We should make it a day of ardent rededication to the ideals upon which our government is founded and by which our present heroic tasks are inspired."

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, do appoint Saturday, the twelfth day of October, 1918, as Liberty Day. On that day I request the citizens of every community of the United States, city, town and countryside, to celebrate the discovery of our country in order to stimulate a generous response to the fourth Liberty Loan. Commemorative addresses, harvest home festivals and other demonstrations should be arranged for in every neighborhood under the general direction of the Liberty Loan Committee in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Education and the public school authorities. Let the people's response to the fourth Liberty Loan express the measure of their devotion to the ideals which have guided the country from its discovery until now, and of their determined purpose to defend them and guarantee their triumph."

"For the purpose of participating in Liberty Day celebrations all employees of the federal government throughout the country whose services can be spared may be excused on Saturday, the twelfth day of October, for the entire day."

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed."

"Done in the District of Columbia this 19th day of September, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and of the independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and forty-third."

WOODROW WILSON.

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Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday) — A Vienna message states that Baron Burian has made a statement to the German deputies in the Reichsrath to the effect that his note was neither produced nor influenced by recent military events, but had been considered for weeks, and was a logical continuation of the Dual Monarchy's peace policy, based on the belief that peace by understanding would be preferable to a continuation of war.

He had taken the step alone, he said, though, of course, not without previously informing Austria-Hungary's allies of his intention, and being certain of their fundamental approval, and acted thus both in view of the necessity for the avoidance of lending the proposal the appearance of a peace offer by the Central Powers, and in order that it might be addressed directly to all the belligerents."

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EVENTS LEADING TO EXPEDITION TO BAKU

British Force Arrived as German and Turkish Troops Were Opening a Struggle for the Route Leading to Turkestan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Georgian Press Bureau in London has furnished a review of events from the proclamation of Georgian independence in the spring of this year down to the arrival of a British contingent at Baku.

On May 26 of this year, it reads, Georgia declared herself independent as a consequence of the dissolution of the Trans-Caucasian Republic, from which the Tatars separated themselves, while the southern provinces, including Batumi and Kars, were occupied by Turkey.

The influences which led to the dissolution of the Trans-Caucasian Republic had been at work since the beginning of the revolution of March, 1917, when Turkey, through her agents, penetrated into Eastern Trans-Caucasia and the Northern Caucasus, using Muhammadan priests as propagandists. Turkey was afraid that the formation of the Trans-Caucasian Republic, including the Georgians, Tatars and Armenians, would separate from her the Muhammadan Tatars, and close the doors to her penetration into Turkestan, and that in years to come the Trans-Caucasian Republic, with its resources and population, would become a formidable unit, which could not be treated as a subservient vassal.

After capturing the fortresses of Batumi and Kars—a task which was not so difficult, as the population of Trans-Caucasia was demoralized by revolutionary propaganda, just as were the inhabitants of other parts of the former Russian Empire, and therefore could not offer substantial resistance, especially as there was no hint of forthcoming help from outside. Turkey occupied the strategic positions of Trans-Caucasia, from which she was able to dictate terms or to proceed to complete her occupation of Trans-Caucasia. At this stage, however, Germany interfered as she also wanted some booty in Trans-Caucasia, principally with an eye to her railway routes to Turkestan and Persia.

Georgia, after having been deprived of her fairest provinces in the south of the Batumi district and her chief port of Batumi, was recognized by Germany as "independent," the area concerned comprising the provinces of Abkhaz, Guria and Soukhumi. Meanwhile, the Armenians, who have been deprived of all their territory in Turkey, hold a small strip of territory in the province of Erivan as an "independent" republic, while the Tatars have been allotted the provinces of Baku, Absheron and part of the Erivan province, the whole being styled the Aderbeijan republic.

These three republics were then invited to go to Constantinople and after two months of blackmailing, threats and negotiations, have been forced to sign a "peace treaty" with Turkey, by which Georgia becomes a German protectorate and the Armenians are placed under Turkish "protection." Prior to the signing of these "peace treaties," however, on June 24, the day on which Dr. von Kuhlmann made his declaration in the Reichstag concerning Georgia, 3000 German troops were landed at the Georgian port of Poti on the Black Sea, and advanced along the railway to Tiflis, the capital of Georgia. By this means Germany succeeded in obtaining control of Tiflis, which is the center of railway lines, the chief of which radiate toward Persia and Turkestan.

From that moment competition set in between Germany and Turkey concerning the rearrangement of the territories in Trans-Caucasia. Turkey claimed special protection over the eastern part of Trans-Caucasia, which is populated by Muhammadan Tatars and includes the classic oil fields of Baku. This gave rise to great dissension between Turkey and Germany, the more so as the oil wealth of the Caucasus represents several thousand million pounds, and it would be most advantageous for Germany to secure control of it. Turkey began to mobilize the Tatar population in Trans-Caucasia for the purpose of capturing Baku, whilst the Germans began to advance from Tiflis and it was reported that the Armenians residing in that town, having no other choice, preferred that it should be occupied by the Germans rather than by the Turks. At this juncture, however, the heroic British troops advancing from Baghdad, entered Baku, thereby cutting off both Germany and Turkey from their connections in Turkestan.

The strategic importance of Baku is enormous, both for the control of the Caspian Sea and for that of the routes leading toward Turkestan, Afghanistan and Northern Persia, and had this action taken place in January last, both the German and the Turkish penetration of the Caucasus would have been entirely prevented with the help of the Georgians and Armenians, or its dimensions very substantially curtailed.

A message from Constantinople now announces that, as a result of a plebiscite held in the districts of Kars, Batumi and Ardahan, a decision was recorded by 85,124 votes out of 87,048 in favor of the union of these three districts with Turkey. What bitter irony it is that Turkey, which cannot call herself a civilized power, is talking about a plebiscite having been carried out after she has conscripted the able-bodied male population of these districts and has obtained the plebiscite under pressure of Turkish bayonets. The vast majority of the

inhabitants of these three districts are Georgian Muhammadans, who have always wished for union with their Christian brothers. Every inch of this territory is bound up with the history of the Georgian race, and it is a cruel fate that, on this sacred soil, the young Turks should be organizing an operative referendum in order to give to their criminal activities an appearance of formal decency.

SOCIALISTS FAVOR MILITARY VICTORY

British National Socialist Party Opposes Pacifist Tendencies of Labor Party

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The National Socialist Party recently held a two-days' conference at the Stratford Town Hall. Alderman R. Mansfield presided, and Mr. Will Thorne, M. P., Mayor of West Ham, welcomed the delegates.

The National Socialist Party was formed in 1916 as a result of a split in the British Socialist Party. The new party is strongly patriotic and pro-war. In the report of the executive committee it was stated that the decision to affiliate with the Labor Party had been unanimously indorsed by the branches. The members of the National Socialist Party were fully aware of the difficulties to be faced within the Labor Party, but they believed their presence there was necessary to uphold the pro-Ally point of view, against the strange mixture of pacifism and Bolshevism which seemed likely to dominate the Labor Party if left unchecked.

In welcoming the delegates to the conference, Mr. Will Thorne, speaking as a Socialist and an internationalist of 34 years standing, expressed his belief that the attitude of the National Socialist Party towards the war was the right one, and the only one Socialists could take. He firmly believed that 90 per cent of the organized workers of the country were behind them, whatever might be said to the contrary. He thought they had been a little slow in pushing their pro-Ally policy, but it was mainly due to financial difficulties. He did not know where the other party got its money from, but he was certain it did not come out of the pockets of the working people. He firmly believed the National Socialist Party would be the party of the future.

In a short address the chairman, after declaring they would support the allied cause until a military victory was achieved, expressed his conviction that the majority of German Socialists were still animated and dominated by the same ideals as the German General Staff. At the resumed sitting of the conference, after some discussion initiated by Dan Irving, of Burnley, it was resolved to form a pro-Ally block within the Labor Party, and that the War Aims Memorandum of the Labor Party should be accepted as a minimum statement.

A discussion on the proposed league of nations took place, in the course of which Mr. H. M. Hyndman said no league of nations could have been more solidly constituted than the International Socialist Bureau appeared to be before the war. The leaders of the German Social Democratic Party had pledged themselves to do everything possible to avert war, yet, within 48 hours, the whole party had voted in favor of war credits, and since then had supported Germany in all her infamies. Before entering a league of nations which included Germany, Austria, and Bulgaria, Mr. Hyndman declared, they must have something better than Viscount Grey's proposals. Until the German nation had altered their character it would not be safe to enter into any arrangement with them. A League of Nations already existed in the Entente Powers, and it was well to begin with those upon whom they could rely.

By a very large majority, a resolution was adopted declaring that, until the German armies and military system were defeated in the field, and the question of a League of Nations had been more thoroughly discussed and investigated, no definite decision was possible or desirable.

STRUMA VALLEY DRAINED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Mr. Wheatley, the representative of the British syndicate which has been granted a concession to drain the Struma Valley, recently arrived at Salonika with a staff of civil engineers. The work of taking preliminary surveys will be begun immediately. Before proceeding to Salonika Mr. Wheatley stopped at Athens, where he conferred with Mr. Venizelos and the British Minister, Lord Granville.



Showing the districts controlled by the Central Powers by means of a treaty forced upon the inhabitants

NEW AMBASSADOR TO GREAT BRITAIN

Choice of John W. Davis to Represent United States at the Court of St. James Meets With Unqualified Approval

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—No note of dissent is detected in the approval voiced on all sides of the selection of John W. Davis for Ambassador from the United States to Great Britain. Apparently the new appointee is a man of many friends and few enemies, a



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

John W. Davis

Whom President Wilson has appointed as Ambassador to the Court of St. James

rare thing for a man who has been in politics all his life. Even the men connected with the Steel Trust and other corporations which he has prosecuted as solicitor-general speak of him with respect and admiration. He has never been identified with those who play for popularity by attacking the plutocrat. He makes his fights along legal lines only. In that connection, it is said that he is one of the most convincing speakers, although he never resorts to any of the tricks of the professional orator. One of the reasons why he can dispense with them is because he is always well-grounded in the subject on which he speaks. When he was in Congress he was one of the members to whom the others listened with attention whenever he spoke.

Coming from West Virginia, that border land between South and North and educated in a southern university, Mr. Davis was naturally aligned with the South in most matters, but was never narrowly partisan. His comprehensive information and sympathy gave him the bent for national politics. By the same token, he has never indulged in the rabid class feeling which is a part of the equipment of some politicians.

While all this is true of the newly appointed Ambassador, he cannot be said to have a national reputation. In many parts of the country the question will be asked: "Who is John W. Davis?" The President knows him well; the big lawyers of the country know him; men who served with him in Congress know him; his State of West Virginia has a pride in him; in the social life of the capital and in its clubs he is at home. Wherever he has lived or done his work he has, in the familiar American phrase, "made good." This is due to that combination of personal charm and of intellect that is so enviable an attribute for a man in public life, especially the diplomatic side of it, and to his evident sincerity.

Those who know him best have no doubt that he will be able to hold his own in the new and larger field of activities to which he will soon go. Not only his qualifications but his sympathies should render him acceptable to Great Britain, for he is known to have a liking for the country and its people.

LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 312)

Manitoba and Bi-Lingualism
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

You will please excuse the liberty I am taking of drawing your attention to an item of news and an editorial comment thereon that lately appeared in two issues of your paper, the latter under date of Aug. 2, under the caption of Manitoba and Bi-Lingualism. You state there, drawing your information, no doubt, from the news article of an earlier issue, "She (the teacher) must

be of British birth but must speak the language spoken by the parents of her pupils." This is in reality just the opposite of the facts, for she must not necessarily be of British birth (we prefer British, of course), and she does not have to know one word of the language of the parents of the children whom she teaches. I do not suppose there are a half dozen teachers in the province, of English-speaking parents, who know the language of the peoples referred to.

I imagine from reading the latter part of your editorial that you do not quite understand the position of the government in regard to night schools. I trust you will not resent my writing you on this matter for I am sure you desire to be right on this very important question.

(Signed) SCHOOL INSPECTOR,
Winnipeg, Manitoba, Sept. 5, 1918.

The error in the original statement was discovered too late for correction in the type.—The Editor.

(No. 313)
Use the Ice. Save the Food

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Having known for some years the desire of your newspaper to bring helpful and true statements in all of your columns, I feel moved as a teacher of home economics to correct you in the matter of one bit of advice to housekeepers which has occurred several times at intervals in your columns. In your issue of Wednesday, Aug. 28, on the Household page, you have an article entitled "Conserving Ice." At the bottom of the article you recommend blankets made of various materials as ice protectors. I have also seen "ads" in the advertising pages for ice blankets. Allow me to tell you that the point of view and the system are all wrong. You can verify my statement from any standard or authorized university or professor of home economics.

The purpose in using ice is to keep the air cool and every ice box allows for a circulation of air whereby the cooled air falls under the cake of ice, and being heated by contact with warmer food, rises and passes over the cake of ice. When this warm air comes in contact with the ice, any moisture and odors collected in it are condensed and pass out in the waste pipe. This is the basis of keeping food, and the basic idea upon which ice boxes are built. You will, therefore, reason readily that if the ice itself is wrapped in a blanket and preserved, since you are interfering with the circulation of fresh air and preventing the condensation of moisture. We are teaching, in all of our schools of home economics, that ice is not to be saved in this way, but to be used; that in order to preserve the food the ice must be allowed to melt. You will understand from this why your article and advertisements are contrary to our teachings and to true statement of honest information.

In the Food Administration Bulletin of Massachusetts, published by Henry B. Endicott from the State House, in the Aug. 29 issue, you will find an article on "How to Save Ice," which is based on reason backed by professional authority. I trust that you will receive this in the spirit of helpfulness in which I send it.

(Signed) MILLICENT T. SEARS,
Professor of Home Economics,
Reno, Nev., Sept. 10, 1918

SWEDISH VIEWS OF ALLIED POLICY

Mr. Branting, the Swedish Socialist, Finds Allies Determined to Achieve Victory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—Since his return from his visit to France and England Mr. Branting has delivered an interesting speech before a large audience, describing his impressions. He began by making a protest against the attacks levelled against him in the German press, and even in certain Swedish papers, accusing him of having failed to maintain a correct attitude as a neutral, and then went on to point out various mistakes which had been made in transmitting the accounts of interviews he had given.

Mr. Branting declared that the only acceptable way of solving the question of the Aland Islands was by a national convention in accordance with the rights of peoples to dispose of themselves. Their country must preserve its neutrality till the end of the war, he said, if it could do so consistently with honor, but it was impossible that a private individual should not form an opinion on this great war and should not see the way which led to justice.

Mr. Branting declared that he supported the peace program proclaimed by the International and by the Russian Revolution, and this, he said, was that of President Wilson. This program the speaker affirmed, would not be realized by a German peace, as was shown by the treaties of Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest. He stated it should be clearly understood that France and England were firmly resolved to resist all attacks on the part of Germany, adding that the latest news from the western front was very encouraging but that all danger was not yet over. He considered that the war feeling of the whole of England was much stronger even than in 1916 and that there was a firm resolve to go on fighting until a victorious peace was attained.

There was no thought of a peace at any price anywhere in France, he declared, all parties being unanimous on the point that the country must defend itself against the invader. The desire was felt for the conclusion of such a peace as would render future wars impossible and to see the proclamation of the independence of all the peoples. Mr. Branting then paid a tribute to the French nation which, he said, had borne the heaviest burden of the war for four years without in any way suffering in its morale. Its valor, he declared, would secure an honored place for France in the future among the free peoples. Mr. Branting commented further on the failure of the German bombardment by long-range guns and by air raids to disturb the sang-froid of the Parisians.

The fact that while Rheims Cathedral and the important public buildings in Arras had been destroyed, the cathedral at Amiens had been spared, showed, Mr. Branting affirmed, that it would have been possible to spare Rheims Cathedral also.

Speaking of the American Army, and of the masses of American troops now arriving in France, despite the efforts of the submarines, Mr. Branting said that it was to be hoped that they would not only reestablish the equilibrium, but would assure a considerable preponderance to the armies of the Allies. The Americans, he said, went to the war as if they were going to a crusade, and they hoped by their efforts and their sacrifices to free the world from the scourge of militarism. The Entente was carrying on the war for the cause of justice and for peace, and although, no doubt, there was a wish for peace, no peace would prove acceptable unless it contained guarantees against the recurrence of wars in the future. In conclusion, he rejoiced that there was such a man as President Wilson at the head of the great nation which had joined the Entente.

WIFE WOMAN

SHE is saving money every meal buying second cuts, using up odds and ends, and her husband says the food has never been so good before. She is using just a few drops of the wonder-worker of cookery—

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CUSTOM CORSETS
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Serge Dresses
100 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

less it contained guarantees against the recurrence of wars in the future. In conclusion, he rejoiced that there was such a man as President Wilson at the head of the great nation which had joined the Entente.

BELGIAN "AKTIVISTS" AND GERMAN RULE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—According to an article in L'Indépendance Belge, things are by no means working quite smoothly as regards the Germans and the "Aktivists" in Belgium. It has certain information on this point, it asserts, obtained from secret sources. At Ghent, it declares, the burgomaster was driven to ask that the Aktivist aldermen should be displaced in favor of those formerly in office, as he found himself in an absurd position owing to the fact that the whole population took care completely to ignore both himself and the Aktivist aldermen. At Louvain it is stated that the police organized by the Aktivists, with the consent of the German civil authorities, were themselves found guilty of theft and were arrested and taken handcuffed through the town.

These facts, the article states, are worth considering, together with the split which has taken place in the "Conseil de Flandres" between the Unionists (partisans of the maintenance of a federalized Belgian state) and the Extremists, or Young Flemings, who favor the constitution of Flanders as a separate Flemish state, a feudatory of the German Empire.

The Young Flemings, who are in the majority on the so-called Conseil de Flandres, recently voted in favor of a manifesto expressing complete support of the war policy of the German Empire and asking that their aspirations toward independence might be realized even before the conclusion of peace. The Chancellor, von Hertling, quite aware that Germany's attitude toward Belgium had won relentless enmity for her in the world, and wishing to retain some political advantage from the occupation of Belgium while disguising it as much as possible, caused a very reserved answer to the Conseil de Flandres to be published in the Koelnische Zeitung. This, L'Indépendance Belge declares, was so much cold water thrown upon the aspirations of the Extremists or Young Flemings.

The Dutch papers, it states also, are pointing out ironically that things must be going badly in Flanders if Germany is beginning to abandon her most pronounced accomplices and agents of the Aktivist persuasion, and according to the Dutch press this is the clearest proof of their unpopularity in occupied Belgium. Since that time, L'Indépendance Belge declares, the differences do not seem to have decreased, and the little band of traitors continue, politically speaking, to tear each other to pieces while the Extremists are far from pleased with Germany's attitude toward them. Strange things of this kind, L'Indépendance Belge declares, may be read in the organ of the Young Flemings section, the Het Laatste Nieuws of Antwerp. The German plan of dividing Belgium is therefore, it affirms, a pathetic failure.

HOLEPROOF HOSE

For Men

You will never know the positive goodness of Holeproof Hose until you try them. They are selling fast. We recommend you order early.

Holeproof Hose carry the strongest possible guarantee. Absolute satisfaction or replaced free.

6 PAIRS IN A BOX

Men's Cotton.....2.00
Men's Lisle Finish.....2.40
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Graduates of our schools in Boston, New York and Philadelphia are filling thousands of Government and business positions. Visitors invited to inspect equipment, methods, records. Instruction in day, evening and correspondence courses.

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Cocoa - Chocolate

is one of the most delicate and deliciously flavored chocolate preparations to be found. Its delicacy appeals to those of discriminating taste. At All Grocers.

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COAL SHIPPED BY POOLING METHOD

Anthracite Sent Eastward From Perth Amboy by a Distribution Plan Which Is Expected to Give a Steady Supply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Anthracite coal shipments will now be made from South Amboy by a pooling method which has been tried with success at other tidewater points. The plan has had the approval of the Federal Fuel Administration. The pool is formed by various coal operators, shippers and colliery owners coming together under mutual agreement whereby the output of the several mines are all shipped to South Amboy. At that point the cars loaded with anthracite come under the control of the executive committee of the pool, who direct the coal to be loaded in certain quantities upon barges prior to being conveyed to New England or New York. The coal is taken from the different consignments irrespective of ownership. All the coal that is received is treated as one mass.

Coal received by the pool at South Amboy will reach consumers chiefly in New England and some of it in New York City. The factor of delay is much reduced because of the steady stream of coal shipments coming in at the pool yards and the entering and departing of coal barges at the port.

G. W. Crane, terminal and shipping agent, Pennsylvania Railroad, South Amboy, has been appointed pool manager by the executive committee. He maintains a record showing the disposition made of each car of tide-water coal shipped to the pool and has authority over the conduct and administration of the pooling arrangement. One of the rules of the pool is that the only coal acceptable shall be "fresh mined, Washery and river coal that is screened and properly prepared."

The quality of the coal shipped into the pool is protected by an inspector at South Amboy.

It was said by an expert on coal distribution that in accordance with the plan of the Anthracite Committee of the United States Fuel Administration, 3,805,506 tons were delivered into the six New England states from April 1 to July 31.

Chandler & Co.

Tremont St., near West, Boston

Oriental RUGS

Moderately Priced

All the better grades, excellent design in colors to harmonize with almost any decorations.

ORIENTAL RUGS for large and small rooms in the following approximate sizes: 8x10 size—\$125, \$145 to \$225; 9x12 size—\$145, \$175, \$195 to \$345; 10x13 size—\$245, \$295; 12x15 size—\$295, \$345.

SMALL ORIENTAL RUGS

In the better grades. Quite a few are antique and semi-antique. All are good colorings. Large assortment at prices as low as possible. \$25 to \$45, \$55 to \$75, \$85 to \$150

INDIA DRUGGETS Importing enables us to sell them direct at moderate prices.

Small Druggets—\$2.25 to \$12.50.
Room Size Druggets—\$24.50, \$25.00, \$47.50 to \$65.

EASY CLEANING FLUID
Leaves No Ring
Perfectly Renovates
Woolen Apparel,
Silks, Satins, Cloves,
Laces, Furs, Velvets,
etc. Fancy Shoes and
Slippers. White
Leather. Kid or
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For sale by high-class
Department and Shoe Stores.
The Blocker Co., Makers,
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Golden Rule Pure Food Products

Save the middlemen's profits on your food products and groceries! Wholesale, high quality food products shipped from our laboratories Direct to You. Received 31 awards at Panama-Pacific Exposition. A postal card will bring a salesman.

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Home Cooking Quick Service

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SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

\$5.00 per year and upwards.

Storage for Silver and Valuables at Reasonable Rates.

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235 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

BRITISH TRIBUTE TO
WORK OF DR. PAGEFarewell Address to Retiring
American Ambassador Recognizes Importance of His Efforts
During First Years of the War

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England, (Friday)—The high esteem in which the retiring American Ambassador, Dr. Walter Hines Page, is held in Great Britain, found warm expression in the farewell address presented him along with a gold vase of the George IV period at 17 Belgrave Square yesterday.

The delegation which waited on Mr. Page represented the Anglo-American Society, the committee of management of the Belgrave Manor, the British-American Peace Centenary Committee, and consisted of Lord Weymouth, Viscount Bryce, Sir William Mather, Sir Robert Hadfield, Sir Alister Firth, Sir Harry Brittain, and Mr. Robert Donald.

The address expressed the regret of the representatives of the British societies for promotion of Anglo-American friendship at the Ambassador's retirement after his strenuous work during the four years of world war, for bringing together the two great nations as one English-speaking people, in a common aim to defeat the long premeditated aggression of Germany against the peace of the world.

"We have been profoundly touched," continued the address, "by your whole-hearted sympathy with the British Government and people from the day when the German armies, regardless of treaties, suddenly attacked Belgium with a ruthlessness unprecedented in the history of Europe. You foresaw that the liberties of mankind were in great danger, and from that hour you labored with great wisdom and an understanding of the real motives of the aggressor to represent to the American Government and people the imminent peril, which threatened alike American and British institutions of freedom. Your efforts have resulted in uniting our two peoples in the glorious purpose of 'making the whole world safe for democracy,' the bedrock on which our prosperity and our progress towards happiness have been based. Your eloquence and untiring zeal have inspired and deeply moved the English people, while you have represented to your own countrymen the lofty spirit in which England, risking her own existence, joined her allies to save civilization from the domination of despotism supported by military force."

"You have secured the continued existence of democratic institutions by your efforts to create an indissoluble union between England and her sister nations and America."

"Be assured," the address went on, "of the lasting gratitude of the British people throughout the world for the noble work you have done for us, a work which will be appreciated more and more as the world settles down safely in possession of the liberties and institutions, which shall bring peace and good-will between nations for evermore."

"We gratefully acknowledge the happy influence and cooperation of your gracious wife, who has devotedly encouraged you in the performance of the great services through which you have become enshrined in the hearts of old England."

Dr. Page replied in a few simple words. He said that the great force behind public events was so enormous, that very few individuals ever really affected them. "I have had simply the good fortune to be placed in this rather conspicuous and certainly most interesting place during these momentous years. I think no man could be happier in the accidents of public service than to have had such an experience as I have had since I lived among you."

"On the personal side, it is even more affecting than this great compliment you pay me for my public services. I remember five years ago, when I came here, I was a stranger to most people in England, but of course I was received with the accustomed open-heartedness which you show to representatives of our great country across the sea. That is to be expected because that is your nature, but many things which followed were not to be expected, namely, the personal relations established with officers of His Majesty's government in an official way, and the fact that so many good British people have taken Mrs. Page and myself into their homes and their hearts."

Sir William Mather, having presented a gift to Mrs. Page, Viscount Bryce said it was not perhaps known to every one that there were moments at the earlier stage of the war in which questions arose which might have given a good deal of trouble, if they had not been handled in the way Dr. Page had handled them. There was no position so difficult as that of Ambassador of a neutral power when a war was going on. He felt, therefore, that a great deal had depended on Dr. Page, and he wished both Dr. and Mrs. Page to understand that the British people thanked them for the wisdom, tenderness, and thoughtfulness they had shown in bringing the existing relations between England and America.

Viscount Grey had often talked to him of the confidence he had in Dr. Page, and they wished to thank him for the part he had played, which had been more extremely important than those who had no practical experience of these matters were aware.

BY OTHER EDITORS

"Bring in the Americans"
BOSTON TRANSCRIPT—It is well-nigh impossible to take up a copy of a French newspaper without finding

In it some heart-warming tribute to the American soldiers. And the charm about all of these tributes is their constant confession of total ignorance of Americans before the soldiers came to them. So now, this having been found out, it is a case of "bring in the Americans" when anything is needed in France. Apropos of this tendency, the Paris Figaro of Aug. 17 tells a story. A local train for the country had been stalled by some strange condition of the locomotive. Half an hour the train stood still on the track. Everybody grew restless and morose. The passengers beat their feet on the floor and uttered oburgations from the windows. More time went by; "the conductor walked up and down the track, blaspheming methodically. Nothing availed to start the engine. Suddenly some one shouted, 'Why don't you bring in the Americans?' The cry went up and down with a laugh, when, surely enough, upon the scene, from some recess of the train, appeared two young American soldiers. They went to the engine, took strategic possession of it, dumped all the old slag out of the firebox, broke up some coal into small bits, renewed the fire, hammered a little here and there, and presto! up started the train all at once, and proceeded without a moment's further interruption to its journey's end. And thus it seems, the Americans are going everywhere—teaching the French to maintain cold storage plants, to build bridges, to turn the course of rivers."

Wholesome Discipline

PUBLIC LEDGER (Philadelphia)—It is to be assumed, of course, that the drastic discipline to which a local coal company has been subjected by the state Fuel Administration was the penalty of proved gross violations of the regulations governing prices and the selling of fuel. A heavy fine, the compulsory restitution of excessive charges and a humiliating compulsion to a strict supervision of accounts ought to be a warning to others who imagine that they can with impunity disregard the measures for the conservation of national resources in war time and for the prevention of selfish and disloyal profiteering. That warning, however, should not be confined to the coal trade, but should be heeded by those profiteers in food supplies whose exactions and impositions are quite as heavy a burden.

HOLLAND ASKED
TO USE IDLE SHIPSUnited States Willing to Furnish
Supplies to Dutch—Latter
Apparently Held Back by
Force of German Menace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Trade between the United States and Holland has been practically at a standstill since this country became a participant in the war, although it has been resumed between the United States and the Dutch colonies to their mutual advantage. The State Department on Friday sent out a statement which, it is hoped, will go far toward dissipating misunderstandings in regard to the American-Dutch situation and establish the position of the United States in regard to the Dutch trade.

When the President agreed to let Holland have a stated amount of grain under certain conditions, these conditions were not met, and the United States had to strain a point to let Holland have the grain. The Nieuw Amsterdam has been going back and forth across the ocean under guarantee, but it has been difficult to get her to carry the small amount of supplies for Belgium which she was under obligations to do in return for the larger amounts which she was carrying to Holland. Holland has apparently stood in fear of Germany's threats and commands.

The United States has been willing at all times to let Holland have the supplies of which she has been in need, but the exigencies of the shipping situation made it impossible to do this unless Holland would send her ships to carry these supplies across the Atlantic. German menace has prevented this. The grain has been ready for Holland but Holland has permitted 400,000 tons of shipping to remain idle rather than risk a violation of the commands that Germany had laid upon her.

The State Department's note issued on Friday says:

"It is the hope of the United States Government that ships may be sent out from Dutch ports to lift the grain which is awaiting shipment to The Netherlands, thereby opening the way for a general resumption of trade relations between the United States and The Netherlands, similar to that which is so happily existing between the United States and the Dutch colonies."

Evening Session

OPENS NEXT
MONDAY, SEPT. 23

224 Boylston Street, corner Arlington

Complete Fall Display

Full assortment of materials, sizes and models in

Hats—Suits—Coats—Dresses
For Women and Misses

THE continuous arrival of new models fresh from the makers' hands makes the new display even more complete, and these garments are shown in such surprising variety that it is a pleasure to make selection now when the assortment of sizes is complete in each model.

Silvertone Suits In a tailored model, unusually smart—the higher priced model with double box-plaited back with novelty lining. 59.50 and 69.50

Semi-Tailored Suits Of Oxford with cleverly modelled convertible collar—of broadcloth with slot seams and embroidered arrowheads—or duvet de laine in a belted model with shirring at the hips. 39.50 and 49.50

Duvet de Laine Suits One very stylish suit is trimmed with collar and bands of Hudson seal, Australian opossum or beaver. Quite a different model is cut on irregular lines. 69.50

Velours Suits Developed in very dressy models. One buttoning high at the neck is a charming suit to wear with the separate furs. The tailoring is conspicuously well done. 45.00

Misses' Heather Suits Belted and straight-line models with novelty pockets and collars, worn high or low. All the rich Fall shades. Sizes 14 to 20. 29.50

Misses' Velours Suits Of the finest quality materials and made perfect in every detail. Tailored and semi-dress models in sizes 14 to 20. 35.00

Misses' Tailored Suits Strictly tailored and semi-dress types in rich quality silvertone, duo-tone, duvet de laine and velours in the most-wanted Fall shades. 45.00

Misses' Semi-Tailored Suits Cleverly styled and smartly fashioned in silvertone, duvet de laine and tricotine, with new sleeves and snug shoulders. Sizes 14 to 20. 45.00 and 55.00

Velours Coats This fashionable material is developed in an effectively corded model in brown and Oxford—a knockout style in all the desirable shades. Also other desirable models. 35.00

Silvertone Coats Including a very attractive model of heavy quality material with kit cone collar and trimmings. Other coats—one smart style buttoning snugly under the chin. 45.00

Bolivia and Evora Coats Beautiful Bolivia models made richer with Hudson seal trimmings. Two particularly fine coats of Evora—the more expensive with beaver collar and cuffs. 155.00 to 195.00

Dressy Coats Any number of soft, stylish looking coats, including models enriched with collars of Hudson seal, nutria and muskrat. Materials include crystal cord, silvertone, evora, bolivia. 50.00 to 80.00



Velours de Laine—Nutria collar

Women's Dresses

SERGE DRESSES Attractive new models in fine quality navy blue serge. One charming style comes with a pleated skirt and side panels finished with fringe. The bodice is elaborately embroidered in black silk and forms a wash in back. 29.50 and 35.00

WOOL JERSEY DRESSES Jersey continues in such high favor that we feature this practical fabric in almost as many models as serge. Among the many styles there is one that is particularly designed to give the slender, graceful lines to the stout figure. 29.50 and 35.00

TRICOLETTE DRESSES Most of them are decidedly simple in tone—one that is quite out of the ordinary introduces the combination of tricolette with serge in artistically blending shades. 55.00 and 60.00

SATIN DRESSES Fine soft satins in models that are certain to hold their own as long as they last. Prominent among the trimmings are soutache embroidery, jet buttons, braid and fringe. 35.00

CUSTOM-MADE DRESSES Satin, Georgette, crepe de chine, serge and satin combinations. Made in our own workrooms by our own skilled makers—virtually French dressmakers' dresses priced from one-third to one-half less. 45.00

Dozens of New Models in
Corsets for Every Figure

EVERY corset built along the latest lines. There are heavily boned models for the full figure—light-weight styles with low and medium tops for the average and slight type. Any figure can be correctly lifted. In flesh and white batiste, coutil, satin, broche and tricot.

2.95, 5.00 to 10.00

Fall Model Petticoats

Chiffon Taffeta

One tailored style with straight hem. Slightly trimmed with fancy stitching and shirring. Another model with scalloped flounce, pin tucking, shirred and edged with accordion pleated ruffle. Wonderful changeable effects in all the leading colors—many plain. 3.95

Handsome Showing of Tunics

worn with the new fall dresses

Nine out of ten of the new fall dresses feature overskirts. It seems—just such overskirts as these tunics make so admirably. Georgette and net tunics predominate. 22.50, 25.00, 32.50 and up.

Chandler & Co.'s Famous

Century Brand Stockings

Century Brand, No. 55—Made in black, white, and the new Fall shades. 1.25

Century Brand, No. 65—Made from heavier quality, more strands of silk used. In black and white, and all the fashionable shades for street costumes. 1.75

Century Brand Mercerized Stockings, made of a fine quality of mercerized yarn. All fall fashioned with double soles, toes, heels and garter tops. Most desirable for present wear, in black, white and colors. 75¢

Established a Century

Chandler & Co.

Tremont St.—Near West—Boston



Drawn from hat shown by Chandler & Co.

Complete Stock of

New Hats

Moderately priced, including the season's smartest models in dress, semi-dress, and tailored hats of finest quality French materials.

10.00, 15.00 and 25.00

Others are priced—38.00—55.00—up to 150.00

Complete Assortment of ostrich trimmed dress hats, gaurah trimmed dress hats, wing trimmed semi-dress hats, fur and fur-trimmed dress hats, flower-trimmed dress hats, burnt feather-trimmed dress hats, tailored semi-dress hats, English outing hats. Unusually complete assortment in styles for Misses and Young Women.

Fall Weight Women's Knit Underwear

Union Suits, made of a fine cotton yarn. Cut and made to fit perfectly; tailored band tops which do not fray out; all gussets reinforced—low neck, sleeveless with cuff knee—a desirable weight garment, so essential for this mid-season. Regular sizes. Specially priced. 85¢ Extra sizes. \$1.00



Suede—taupe wolf collar and cuffs

Misses' Dresses

MISSSES' VELVETEEN DRESSES Imported material fashioned into several graceful youthful models. One collarless dress features cascade draping lined with silk in contrasting shade. Another has a satin skirt and velveteen mandarin. Others show elaborate silk braiding, sash ties of fancy silk braid or satin, touches of embroidery. All special values as the materials were purchased months ago. 25.00 to 35.00

MISSSES' CUSTOM-MADE SATIN DRESSES One model shows short side panels trimmed with rows of narrow soutache braid. Another very effective combination of satin with Georgette has Georgette sleeves and pleated panels. 35.00 and 45.00

MISSSES' SERGE DRESSES Simple, straight-line styles with vague waist-lines, loose panel effects, elaborate models embroidered with soutache, braided, combined with satin. 19.50 and 25.00

MISSSES' WOOL JERSEY DRESSES Young ladies who like to dress well hold this fabric in high favor. We are therefore featuring several charming models—one showing a modified redingote effect with silk waistcoat. 25.00 to 45.00

MISSSES' SATIN DRESSES Of special interest are those that combine with Georgette. These show many of the features of the expensive dresses, such as fringe trimming, embroidery, etc. 16.75, 17.50

Thousand Pairs Cape, Gloves
Early Selection Is Advisable

WOMEN engaged in the various branches of war work will believe want these serviceable gloves. They are of soft, flexible, washable cape, in tan and gray—in the correct shades for wear with the different uniforms. Equally smart for wear with the new tailored suit or dress. Special at 2.00

Fall Models in Separate Skirts
Of Most Wanted Materials

Black and White Pleated Skirts—In plaid pattern with two set-in pockets, button trimmed. 19.75

Striped Venetian Cloth Skirts—In three distinctive striped patterns in gray and brown, brown and blue, light and dark gray. Pleated with set-in pockets. 17.50

Cut Velours Skirt—New this season—in checked effect in black and white and light and dark gray. 15.00

Plaited Wool Skirts—Side plaited model in checked pattern, in two shades of blue, brown or gray and black. 13.50

Plaid Skirts—Plain front with gathered back. Two models with fancy patch pockets. 8.75

Misses' Serge Skirts—Side plaited models, excellent skirts for school wear. 5.95

Navy Blue Serge Skirts—Gathered all around, fancy pockets and attractively belted. 7.50

Mixture Skirts—Tweeds, gathered, with wool pockets, button trimmed—another model with set-in pockets and gathered back. 10.50

Box Plaited Plaid Skirts—Of navy blue and beige brown and blue, two-tone blue—novel button trimmed belt. 19.75

Wool Jersey Skirts—Of purple or beige with broad silk fringe trimmed sash, has one pocket and is shirred all around. 13.50

Established a Century

Chandler & Co.

Tremont St.—Near West—Boston

GERMAN SCHEMING IN PRE-WAR PERIOD

Committee on Public Information
Documents Reveal How Un-
limited Credit Was Placed
at Disposal of Attachés

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The documents released today by the Committee on Public Information constitute the seventh and last installment of the revelations of German activities in connection with the Bolsheviks. Fifteen documents are included in this installment and they show the methods of counter-espionage that have been employed by the German military to consummate their plans for world domination.

This installment differs from any that have preceded it in so far as it is largely in the form of circulars, of the most of which Edgar Sisson, who has gathered and put together the documents, says that he has neither originals nor authentic copies, but which, nevertheless, he declares are none the less of great value, in so far as they fit into other fabrics of proof without contradiction.

One of the most interesting circulars is signed by the General Army Commander and dated June 9, 1914, or six weeks before the rest of the world knew that Germany was contemplating a world war. In it notice is given that special war credits had been opened for subsidiary war requirements in all branches of German banks in Sweden, Norway, Switzerland and the United States. This circular gives instruction to all military attachés in all countries adjacent to Russia, France, Italy and Norway to avail themselves in unlimited amounts of these credits for the destruction of the enemy's factories, plants and the most important military and civil structures.

"Counter-Espionage"

Circulars Show How Germans Planned
Before the Outbreak of War

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The seventh installment of the series of communications between the German Imperial Government and the Russian Bolshevik Government and between the Bolshevik themselves covers documents Nos. 54 to 68, and is given below:

"COUNTER-ESPIONAGE" CIRCULARS

APPENDIX I

This appendix is of circulars of which (except in two noted cases) I have neither originals nor authentic copies. A number of sets of them were put out in Russian text in Petrograd and in other parts of Russia in the winter (1918) by the opponents of the Bolsheviks. The circulars were declared to be copies of documents taken from the Counter-Espionage bureau of the Kerensky Government, supplemented by some earlier material from the same bureau when it was under the Imperial Government. The opportunity for securing them could easily have been afforded to the agents and employees of the bureau, for most of them walked out when the Bolsheviks grasped the government and could have taken freely of the contents of their department.

Some of the documents were included in the publication made in Paris, hitherto referred to. The simple test that I have applied to the circulars is that of internal analysis. To that they respond without contradiction. I have not relied on them as proof, but they fit to other fabrics of proof, and in the light of it are more valuable for themselves than they were when they stood alone.

Finally, I am now able to prove that two of the documents among these circulars—the circular of industrial mobilization of June 9, 1914, and the agents' destruction circular of Nov. 25, 1914—are authentic. I have them in the original German printed version of their official distribution, and I have the doubly attested Russian and German record that they, in preceding time, were in the files of the secret service of the Russian Government, from order and turned over to German representatives of the German Government in Petrograd with the intent of eliminating them as international evidence against Germany. (See Document 3 of my report.)

This group of circulars came into my hands the first week in February, 1918, and a few days later two duplicate sets reached me. I prepared a digest of the set and Ambassador Francis called the message in code to the State Department Feb. 9.

It was nearly four weeks later before I secured the originals and all the photographs listed in my report. Two of these originals were of circulars I had seen in copy form four

weeks earlier. That summarizes the case of the circulars of the appendix considered as evidence.

Edgar Sisson.
Analysis of German conspiracy matter, with notes as prepared by me and cabled State Department in Ambassador Francis' code of Feb. 9, 1918, and with some added notes, as indicated.

Document No. 54

Circular 18, February, 1914—From the ministry to all groups of German banks and by agreement with the Austro-Hungarian Government, the "Oesterreichische-Kreditanstalt."

The managements of all German banks which are transacting business abroad and, by agreement with the Austro-Hungarian Government, the "Oesterreichische-Kreditanstalt," are hereby advised that the Imperial Government has deemed it to be of extreme necessity to ask the management of all institutions of credit to establish with all possible dispatch agencies in Lulea, Haparanda, and Varde, on the frontier of Finland, and in Bergen and Amsterdam. The establishment of such agencies for a more effective observation of the financial interests of shareholders of Russian, French and English concerns may become a necessity under certain circumstances, which would alter the situation of the industrial and financial market.

Moreover, the managements of banking institutions are urged emphatically to make provisions for very close and absolutely secret relations being established with Finnish and American banks. In this direction the ministry begs to recommend the Swedish "Nia-Banken" in Stockholm, the banking office of Furstenberg, the commercial company "Waldemar Hansen," in Copenhagen, as a concern which is maintaining (virulent) relations with Russia.

(Signature) "N 3737,
"Appertaining to Division
for Foreign Operations."

Note—This is the outline of the basic financial structure begun in February, 1914, five months before war was launched, and still in operation. Notice the reappearance in subsequent Lenin messages of towns Lulea and Varde. Likewise the reference to American banks. Olaf Ashberg, one of the heads of the "Nia-Banken," came to Petrograd a month ago (January, 1918) and on the way boasted that "Nia-Banken" was the Bolshevik bank. He was overheard by one of our own group. He secured from Smolny permit for export of several hundred thousand gallons of oil, opened at Hotel d'Europe headquarters where both Mirbach and Kaiserling of the German commissions have been entertained, negotiated with the state bank Feb. 1 a contract for buying cash rubles and establishing foreign credit for Russian Government. Furstenberg is now at Smolny using the name Ganetsky.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
Philip Scheidemann

is one of the inner group, and is likely soon to be placed in charge of state bank. Ashberg now in Stockholm, but returning.

The material in this and all notes is independent of documents and accurate.

Document No. 55

Circular, June 9, 1914—From the general staff to all military attachés in the countries adjacent to Russia, France, Italy, and Norway. In all branches of German banks in Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, and the United States special war credits have been opened for subsidiary war requirements. The general staff is authorizing you to avail yourself in unlimited amounts of these credits for the destruction of the enemy's factories, plants, and the most important military and civil structures. Simultaneously with the instigation of strikes it is necessary to make provisions for the damaging of motors, of mechanisms, with the destruction of vessels, setting incendiary fires to stocks of raw materials, and finished products, deprivation of large towns of their electric energy, stocks of fuel and pro-

visions. Special agents, detailed to be at your disposal, will deliver to you explosive and incendiary devices, and a list of such persons, in the country under your observation, who will assume the duty of agents of destruction.

(Signed) Dr. Fischer,
General Army Commander.

Note—Dated six weeks before the rest of the world knew it was to be warred upon, and even then making exact plans for a campaign of incited strikes and incendiary fires in the industrial plants and the yet uncreated munition plants in the United States.

Document No. 56

Circular, June 9, 1914—General staff to all intendancies. Within 24 hours after receipt of this circular you are to inform all industrial concerns that the documents with industrial mobilization plans and with registration forms be opened, such as are referred to in the circular of the Commission of Count Waldersee and Count Caprivi, of June 27, 1887.

N. 421 re Mobilization.
Note—Issued on the same day as No. 55. German industry mobilized for war three weeks before the assassination of the Austro-Hungarian heir apparent, Ferdinand and his wife.

Note—This is the content of circular of which I have original German printed circular in form it was sent to German officials. See my report, Document No. 3.—Edgar Sisson, July 6, 1918.

Document No. 57

Circular, Nov. 2, 1914—From the Imperial Bank to the representatives of the "Nia-Banken" and the agents of the Biskoto Gesellschaft and of the Deutsche-Bank: At the present time there have been concluded conversations between the authorized agents of the Imperial bank and the Russian revolutionaries, Messrs. Zenzinoff and Lunacharsky. Both the mentioned persons addressed themselves to our representatives. We are ready to support the agitation and propaganda projected by them in Russia on the absolute condition that the agitation and propaganda, noted by the above-mentioned Messrs. Zenzinoff and Lunacharsky will touch the active armies at the front. In case the agents of the Imperial Bank should address themselves to your banks we beg you to open them the necessary credit which will be covered completely as soon as you make demand on Berlin.—(Signed) Risser.

Addition as part of document: Zenzinoff and Lunacharsky got in touch with Imperial Bank of Germany through the bankers, D. Rubenstein, Max Warburg, and Parvus. Zenzinoff addressed himself to Rubenstein and Lunacharsky through Altvater to Warburg, through whom he found support in Parvus.

Note—Lunacharsky is the present People's Commissar of Education. Parvus and Warburg both figure in the Lenin and Trotsky documents. Parvus is at Copenhagen. Warburg is believed to have been lately in Petrograd.

Document No. 58

Circular, Nov. 25, 1914—From naval general staff to the naval attachés: You are ordered to mobilize immediately all destruction agents and observers in those commercial and military ports in Canada and America where munitions are being loaded on ships going to Russia, France and England, where there are storehouses of such munitions and where fighting units are stationed. It is necessary to hire through third parties, who stand in no relationship to the official representatives of Germany, agents for arranging explosives on ships bound for enemy's countries, and for arranging delays, embroilments, and confusions during the loading, dispatching and unloading of ships. For this purpose we are specially recommending for your attention "loaders" gangs, amongst whom there are many anarchists and escaped criminals, German and neutral offices, and agents of enemy's countries who are receiving and shipping the munitions. Funds required for the hiring and bribing of persons necessary for the designated purpose will be placed at your disposal at your request.—(Signed) N. 93, Secret Service Division of the Naval Staff, Keonig.

Translator's comment (as part of document): The above document was among the documents seized during the investigation of the fire of the storehouses of the firm of Iversen, and among the documents of Consul Gerling and Vice-Consul Gerold.

Note—This is the content of circular of which I have original German printed circular in form it was sent to German officials. See my report, Document No. 3.—Edgar Sisson, July 6, 1918.

Circular 15, Jan. 15, 1915, from the general staff to the military attachés in the United States: Inclosed you will find (trans. note; or, we are sending you) the circular of Nov. 2, 1914, for your guidance and its application on the territory of the United States. In this connection your attention is called to the possibility of hiring destruction agents among members of anarchist organizations.—(Signed) General Army Commander, Dr. Fischer.

Translator's comment (as part of document): This circular is recited in the letter of Dr. Klassen to the board of the Pan-German League in Stockholm, which was intercepted in Stockholm.

Notes by Edgar Sisson, July 6, 1918.—The date of Nov. 2 appears in typed version as I have seen it, but probably this is error, as instruction is a direct sequel to document of Nov. 25 (No. 3). (Later, Nov. 2 is right, Nov. 28 was to naval attachés. This is to military attachés.—E. S.)

Document No. 59

Circular, Feb. 23, 1915.—Press Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

To all ambassadors, ministers and consular officials in neutral countries: You are hereby advised that in the country to which you are accredited special offices are established for the organization of propaganda in the

low. It has new and direct pertinency on the Lenin-Trotsky data which follows herewith.

Document No. 62

Copenhagen, June 18, 1917.
Mr. Ruffner, Helsingfors.

Dear Sir: Please be advised that from the "Disconto-Gesellschaft" account 315,000 marks have been transferred to Mr. Lenin's account in Kronstadt as per order of the Syndicate. Kindly acknowledge receipt: Nilandeway 98, Copenhagen, W. Hansen & Co.—Svensen.

Note—Kronstadt, the navy base, was the nerve center from which Lenin's activities radiated during the summer, both before and after he fled from Petrograd. He was not always there, but it was the Bolshevik domain. The sailors were and still are his first dependence. Hansen & Co. are named in Document No. 54.

Document No. 63

"Contre-Revizka,"
Geneva, June 16, 1917.

Mr. Furstenberg, Stockholm: Please note that at the request of Mr. Katz, francs 32,000 have been paid for the publication of Maximalist-Socialist pamphlets. Advise by telegram addressed to Decker of the receipt of the consignment of pamphlets. Number of B/L and date of arrival.—(Signed) Krick-Deutsch Bank.

Note—Furstenberg is named in Document No. 54 and is Ganetsky in Petrograd.

Document No. 64

Stockholm, Sept. 21, 1917.
Mr. Raphael Scholan.

Haparanda.
Dear Comrade: The office of the banking house M. Warburg has opened in accordance with telegram from president Rhenish Westphalian syndicate an account for the undertaking of Comrade Trotsky.

The attorney purchased arms and has organized their transportation and delivery up to Lulea and Varde. Name to the office of Essen & Son in Lulea, receivers, and a person authorized to receive the money demanded by Comrade Trotsky.—J. Furstenberg.

Note—This is the first reference to Trotsky, and connects him with Banker Warburg and Furstenberg. Lulea and Varde are Swedish towns, the former near to Haparanda, which is on the border of Sweden and Finland.

Document No. 65

Stockholm, Sept. 8.
Mr. Farson, Kronstadt (via Helsingfors):

Carried out your commissions; passports and the indicated sum of 207,000 marks as per order of your Mr. Lenin have been handed to persons mentioned in your letter. The selection found the approval of his Excellency, the Ambassador. Confirm the arrival of said persons and the receipt of your counter-receipts.—Svensen.

Note—See Document No. 61. Lenin had received more than 500,000 marks at this date.

Document No. 66

Lulea, Oct. 2, 1917.
Mr. Antonoff, Haparanda: Comrade

Trotsky's request has been carried out. From the account of the syndicate and the Ministry (probably Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Berlin, press

division) 400,000 kroners have been taken and remitted to Comrade Sonia, who will call on you with this letter, and will hand you the said sum of money.—J. Furstenberg.

Note—Antonoff is the chief military leader of the Bolsheviks. He was in command of the forces that took Petrograd. He now is in the field against division) 400,000 kroners have been taken and remitted to Comrade Sonia, who will call on you with this letter, and will hand you the said sum of money.—J. Furstenberg.

Document No. 61

From president of Kirdorff's Rhenish-Westphalian Industrial Syndicate to the central office of "Nia-Banken" in Stockholm, to Svensen-Baltzer, representative of the "Diskonto-Gesellschaft" in Stockholm, and to Mr. Kirch, representative of "Deutsche Bank" in Switzerland.

"The Rhenish-Westphalian Industrial Coat Syndicate charges you with the management of the account of which you have been apprised for the support of Russian emigrants desirous of conducting propaganda amongst Russian prisoners of war and the Russian Army.—(Signed) Kirdorff."

Note—This document already figures in the archives of several governments, having been intercepted in the correspondence of Prince von Bue-

low. It has new and direct pertinency on the Lenin-Trotsky data which follows herewith.

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Note—Kronstadt, the navy base, was the nerve center from which Lenin's activities radiated during the summer, both before and after he fled from Petrograd. He was not always there, but it was the Bolshevik domain. The sailors were and still are his first dependence. Hansen & Co. are named in Document No. 54.

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Note—Furstenberg is named in Document No. 54 and is Ganetsky in Petrograd.

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Note—This is the first reference to Trotsky, and connects him with Banker Warburg and Furstenberg. Lulea and Varde are Swedish towns, the former near to Haparanda, which is on the border of Sweden and Finland.

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Mr. Antonoff, Haparanda: Comrade

Trotsky's request has been carried out. From the account of the syndicate and the Ministry (probably Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Berlin, press

into power, but almost immediately afterward turned bitterly against them.—E. S.

Document No. 68

Berlin, July 14, 1917.

Mr. Mir, Stockholm: We are transferring to your name through Mr. L. Ruchvergen 180,000 marks for the expense of your journey to Finland. The balance will be at your disposal for agitation against England and France. The letters of Malianik and Stockloff, which were sent, were received and will be considered.—Parvus.

Note—Mir is the Russian word for peace. Lenin was in hiding in July. Report placed him, among other places, in Stockholm. Notice that the agitation is to be against England and France. It took the form from the opening days of the Bolshevik revolution of attacks upon them as "imperialistic nations." Parvus is Copenhagen banker already referred to.—Edgar Sisson, July 6, 1918.

APPENDIX II

Illustrating the "offense tactics" of the Bolshevik leaders against Great Britain and the United States.—A conversation by telegram between Tchibcherin at Petrograd (who is speaking) and Trotsky at Brest-Litovsk in first week in February, a few days before Trotsky made his "No Peace—No War" gesture, with its practical aspect of demobilizing the army and opening Russia's unarmed breast to Germany.

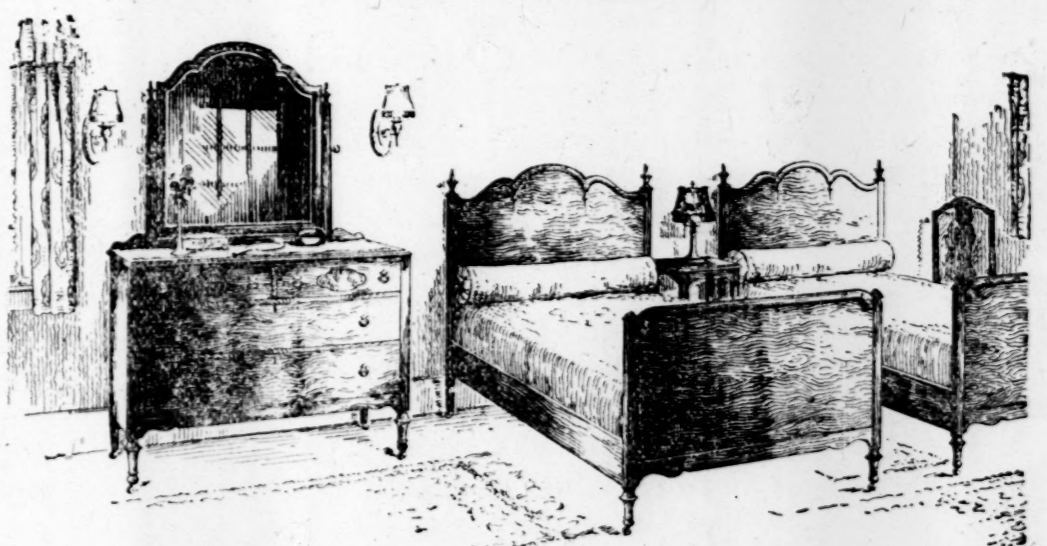
With reference to the Allies the situation is evidently favorable. Separate peace will not cause a rupture. England has reconciled herself to this in advance. The recognition of us is a matter of the near future. England and America are playing up to us separately. A few days ago there appeared a so-called head of a commercial mission, Lockhart, with a letter from Litvinoff stating that the bearing is an honest man who indeed fully sympathizes with us. Indeed, he is a subtle, alert Englishman; expressed very liberal views; runs down his government. He is a type of the diplomatist of the new school. At present he is not an official representative, but de facto he is an envoy, having been sent by the War Cabinet. After our recognition he will obtain an official position with us. He promises all kinds of favors from England.

He explained that if we should not spoil the situation our recognition is a question of the near future, but something would have to be ceded on our part. He said that no government could tolerate intervention in its internal affairs. If we are going to raise the British people, if our agents in England will attempt to cause strikes, England will not tolerate this. It proved later that this had reference to Petroff's mission. Concerning the latter specially Lockhart said that his appointment would be difficult for England to swallow, and should he be arrested in England or not be allowed to land, we would probably reply by reprisals and thus the whole business would be spoiled. He begged that we postpone this matter for 10 or 12 days.

Simultaneously Ransome tried to persuade Petroff not to go to England. His journey in case of a conflict would put the question of a revolution in England on edge, which would be exceedingly risky. We dis-

port the Bolshevik before they came (Continued on page six, column seven)

Plan Now to Buy "Fighting Fourth" Liberty Bonds



Keeping Prices Down

—yet, maintaining quality has taxed the ability and resources of Paine's organization to the utmost.

How well they have succeeded is best shown by the wonderful collections of furniture now ready for Fall and Winter, of which the bedroom suite illustrated is a fair example.

To be had in Mahogany or Walnut at these reasonable prices—Bureau \$58, Twin Beds \$52 each, Full Size Beds \$55, Chiffonier \$30, Dressing Table \$60, Bedside Table \$17, Chair \$15.50, Rocker \$16.50.

Rugs and Draperies to Match
the Furniture in design and price

Paine Furniture Company

Arlington Street, near Boylston, Boston

BOSTON **SHEPARD** MASS.
STORES.

BLANKETS SELDOM HAVE HELD SUCH A VITAL PLACE

—in respect to National living conditions as they are likely to hold during the coming Fall and Winter.

The fuel problem has become most serious. Both coal and wood are difficult to get. Lower temperatures than the average are to be made mandatory in all homes, all Winter.

But, if homes are to cool by day, there is no real reason why the sleeping hours in every home should not be as comfortable as ever.

What a comfort it will be to be sure that your beds are well supplied, for whatever conditions may arise during the coming Winter.

SOILED BLANKETS single and double bed size—mussed from counter handling, nothing to hurt, however, pair,

4.95 to 11.00

Crochet Spreads,

full size.....2.25

Down Filled Puffs,

sateen covered.....9.50

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M. MALVY TAKEN TO SPANISH FRONTIER

Scenes at Paris Station as Former Minister of Interior Leaves to Spend Five Years in Exile Following Recent Trial

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—At the end of it all M. Malvy, former Minister of the Interior, condemned for "forfeiture," or culpable neglect of duty, to five years' exile from France, without loss of civil rights, went quietly away from the capital in which, through the vicissitudes and various ministries, he had been one of the grand instruments of government. There were scenes and circumstances and small demonstrations which did not amount to much, but the thoughtful spectator considered it impressive, pathetic, tragic, and to some extent even mysterious. So much that was remarkable had been told at the famous trial before the Senate, and so many strange facts had been related by the long procession of witnesses which included four former premiers on the same day, that the sum of testimony had created some confusion from which emerged the impression that M. Malvy had been too kind to interests with which he was sympathetic—culpably and punisably kind, perhaps—but that it was difficult to sift the final essence of fact from that mass of statement, so contradictory sometimes, so vague and indefinite at others, so inconsequential in other places; and then again there was the inevitable question that, with so much said and told, how much had been left untold, and was it possible that human judgment and knowledge could exactly determine as to the precise merits of M. Malvy's actions in existing circumstances in France?

These reflections by those who witnessed the scene of departure were not in the way of intimating that the punishment was unfair and wrong—though many think it so—it might even be much too light, as some say, for the grievances that France had against him. The uneasy feeling was that nobody knew everything, that the whole truth was not and could not be told about these great affairs, and that there is mystery behind them all that renders these slow, difficult, and often halting judicial prosecutions, honest and thorough as they may be, somewhat unsatisfactory. Many persons thought with good reason that M. Malvy would save himself altogether, and it really appeared he might do so up to the last moments of the trial, when the Senate as the Haute Cour was suddenly seized with an impulse toward sovereignty, goaded to it, as some imply, by the many allegations that it was exceeding its duty, arrogating too much to itself, and engaging upon new prosecutions and sentences with which it had no right or authority to deal. Before the trial opened, there was an impression that the accused might suffer severely, but the facts, tendencies, and influences as they were known were all against this idea, and, as was pointed out in The Christian Science Monitor, the prospect of imprisonment or anything of such a severe kind was very small.

On the whole, perhaps, M. Malvy may be thought by impartial persons to have got off fairly well, particularly, as it must be said, there is always the chance of a reversal of the judgment or of an amnesty. There are to be many changes in France and the rest of the world in the next five years, and it would be rash to suppose that the feeling, the sentiment, and the judgment of these present moments will prevail evenly during that period. There is evidence that this was in the minds of M. Malvy's friends when they joined him at the Gare d'Orsay to bid him "Au revoir!" in the evening when the first shadows of twilight were beginning to fall. There had been a little hesitation as to where he should spend his exile. The first thought was almost naturally Spain, but then it appeared that there was much to be said for England, and there was a time when it seemed England it would be. But suddenly Spain was decided upon. It may be that some influences were against his going to England. M. Malvy has not been much concerned with foreign affairs, and has had little enough to do with England, while in a definite sense England is much farther from France than Spain. M. Joseph Caillaux, in such circumstances, would not choose England, if for no other reason than that it is so strongly urged that he is no friend of England, and it is considered in many places that something of M. Caillaux is reflected on his friend, M. Malvy.

A few days were given M. Malvy by the governmental authorities in which to arrange his affairs and prepare for his departure, and he was granted his full freedom for this period. His friends became active on his behalf, but a realization of the state of things indicated that it was inevitable M. Malvy should go into exile. He devoted some of his spare time to preparing a final letter in his own justification to be addressed to M. Deschanel, the president of the Chamber. At last, at the end of the week, on a Saturday evening, all was ready, and M. Malvy with his family stepped into a taxi to be driven to the Gare d'Orsay, there to take the sub-express for Bordeaux and the Spanish frontier. San Sebastian having been decided upon as the first headquarters.

In the grand hall of the Gare d'Orsay the exile was immediately surrounded by numerous friends and well-wishers. There were deputies, representatives of the Confédération Générale du Travail, other representatives of labor as practiced in the Paris district, including delegations from the Renault and Voisin works, of the railway workers, the midwives



On the Mississippi River, near Quincy, Ill.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

ITALY'S POLICY ON JUGO-SLAV ISSUE

London Press Publishes First Definite Statement From the Italian Government Approving Cause of Oppressed Race

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday).—The Times announces that it has received from Italy the precise text of the declaration the Italian Cabinet decided to make on Sept. 9 to the allied governments. The declaration reads: "The Council resolves to inform the allied governments that the Italian Government regards the movement of the Jugo-Slav peoples for the conquest of their independence, and for their constitution into a free state as corresponding to the principles for which the Entente is fighting and also to the aims of a just and lasting peace."

This, The Times remarks, is the first definite declaration of the Italian Government as a whole on the Jugo-Slav question, and marks a considerable advance in Italy's position. The Times considers it beyond doubt that the allied governments and the United States will adhere to the declaration which, coming from Italy where the Jugo-Slav movement has recently been a subject of much controversy, is possibly more significant, it remarks, than its terms might seem at first to imply. "It marks at any rate," The Times writes, "considerable progress in the right direction and repairs to some extent the short-comings of the Versailles declarations of last June. It vindicates the attitude of those organs of the Italian press, which, during the past few months, have once more made good the claim of Milan to be the moral capital of Italy, and it restores to Italy the leadership of the movement for the liberation of the subject Hapsburg races, which was placed in its hands by the Rome Congress of last April. Italy has just aspirations to satisfy, and legitimate interests to defend. We believe that an unswerving pursuit of the policy such as is indicated by her present decision will not only lead to satisfaction of those rights and aspirations, but will bring her position in the alliance fully into harmony with the Allies, who join her in celebrating the festival of her national redemption."

AMERICANS IN CANADA MUST REGISTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—Instructions to all male American citizens resident in Montreal and district, coming within the American draft as recently amended, that is, from 18 years to 45 years of age, inclusive, to submit themselves for registration, have been issued by the United States Consul-General in this city. American citizens in Canada subject to the new draft law have two courses of action open to them, they may leave Canada any time up to Oct. 11, 1918, and return to the United States for the purpose of registration there, or they may apply for registration to any American consulate in Canada between Sept. 12 and Oct. 11. All who fail to register within that period will become liable to compulsory military service in the Canadian forces by the terms of the American-Canadian military service convention, under rules governing the Canadian forces. Those liable under previous regulations who have already registered and have complied with the instructions of their draft boards, do not have to register again, and are not liable to the Canadian draft.

MORE DETAILS OF BAKU'S EVACUATION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday).—In connection with the evacuation of Baku The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau learns that by the end of August the cooperation of the local government and forces were seen to be insufficiently effective to justify the small British detachment staying in Baku, against the numbers which the Turks, with superior communications, were able to collect and on Sept. 1 the evacuation was ordered. The same day, however, the Turks again attacked and Britain's allies failed to cooperate with the result that the Royal Warwickshire Regiment had

THE MISSISSIPPI AT QUINCY BAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

At the mouth of Quincy Bay, looking up and across the width of the Mississippi to the Missouri shore, one gets a striking sense of the reality and nearness of the great day of the river steambot, with all its picturesque incident of personage and life, long displaced though it has been by the railroad. A few local sternwheel boats still ply on the river for short distances. In a faint and far-off way these echo the passed glory of the great side-wheel boats, splendid in paint, gliding and polished brass trimmings, their interiors showing luxuriant to a degree, whose greatest man, unseen of the passengers, was the pilot.

This personage, clad in broadcloth and fine linen, secluded in the pilot house, had a trained and minutely exhaustive memory for every riff, bar, snag, cut, draw, bend, deep and shallow, landing place, crossover and slough, changing and altering season by season, sometimes week by week, over a thousand miles of river. One or two of these old boats are laid up in Quincy Bay, with lesser craft, and between contemplation of them and conversation with the old habitue of the waterside, not unlikely a former pilot who was in full professional standing long before the railroads compelled the steamboats to lay up—and an odd half-hour with Mark Twain's book, one may make for oneself a fairly intelligent picture of what the river meant to Quincy in the elder days.

For that matter, the river is to Quincy, and every other town and city along its banks, still the river. The Mississippi is too big, it is too pervasive; the atmosphere of its valley is too distinct and characteristic to be other than the major factor of life to those who dwell beside it. Even though one never so much as crosses it on a local ferry, though one come and go upon the railroad or by automobile in prosaic and modern fashion,

Occupation of Baku
CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey (Friday).—The town of Baku has been occupied by Tatar volunteers, says an official statement issued by the Turkish War Office.

PAN-AMERICAN PROPAGANDA
United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—The Pro-Ally League of the state of Minas Geraes proposes the launching of Pan-American propaganda on Oct. 12, the date of the discovery of America, when the Brazilian universities will confer the title of doctor on President Wilson.

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GERMAN SCHEMING IN PRE-WAR PERIOD

(Continued from page 5)

ret one scans the report in the local paper, published as an inviolate institution, of the "stage" of the river, so many inches lower or higher than yesterday or last week, with as much interest as if the fate of a fleet of steamboats and one's own ability to get about still depended upon it. So strong are old associations of ideas. Quincy itself has its business section ranged about the four sides of a public square full of graciously aged trees, whose fellows are in files and rows in all the streets and avenues near by, their luxuriance and number giving the city a special distinction. It is not a very old town in point of chartered years, though its oldest newspaper has been published continuously since 1835, but it has still an aspect and air of respectable tradition, combining in its social atmosphere in a curious way something of the leisureliness and courteous hospitality of the South with the democratic independence and enterprise of the North, and with more than a flavor of cultural standards held and striven for since pioneer days.

On the same shore up river, within thirty miles or so, is Egypt, so called, in which part of Illinois was the first Mormon settlement of the early Nineteenth century, centering about Nauvoo and Carthage. As a result of popular opposition to and riots against then prevailing Mormon practices the great migration of these people to Salt Lake, Utah, took place in 1847.

Across the river from Nauvoo is Keokuk, Ia., notable for a recently completed dam which, taking power from the Mississippi, delivers electric power and light in turn to towns and cities many miles up and down and inland from the river, besides operating great electric smelters, rolling mills and other factories in the town itself.

When the summer afternoon's long-drawn peace gives place to the slow length of the sundown, and the distant bluffs, seen from the heights of Quincy's riverside parks, far beyond the further shore are dark against the afterglow above the drifting base of the Missouri bottoms, the river lying below like a still length of green pearl shot with gold and rose dropped from the evening sky; it is then, if ever, one feels the lure of the Mississippi valley—its largeness and promising mystery, that holds its people to their quiet towns.

RELIEF IS PROMISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—It is announced that independent refineries in the mid-continent field have made arrangements with the Standard Oil Company whereby they will get 20,000 barrels of crude oil daily for the next 45 days from that field. This amount, it is said, is more than enough to balance the daily deficit of 30,000 barrels in gasoline production recently reported by the Fuel Administration. The National Petroleum War Service Committee and Oil Director Requa have approved the action.

TORONTO SAVES GASOLINE

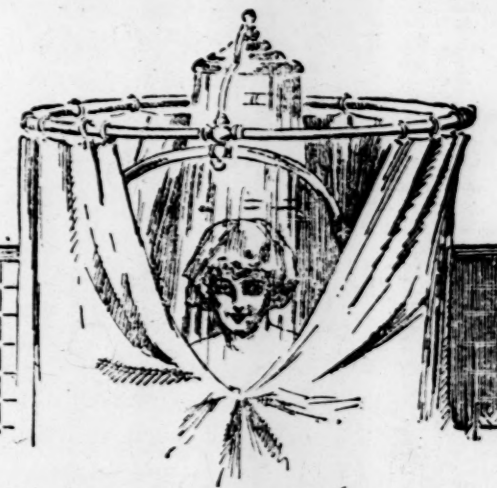
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—Toronto's first "gasless" Sunday was a great success, gauges in the city and outlying districts remaining closed all day, and in most cases proprietors of motor liveries refused to answer calls, so that the streets were almost deserted except for an occasional car. The saving by the city is computed at 22,000 gallons and the figures for the whole Province are 280,000 gallons.

DALLAS LIBERTY CHORUSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

DALLAS, Tex.—Under the direction of the City Council of National Defense, liberty choruses will soon be organized in each school district of Dallas. Community councils of defense are now being organized, and these will have charge of the liberty choruses.



WHAT is expected of a good bath powder? First of all to produce cleanliness—not merely soaping over the surface; but that cleansing which gets down to business and washes thoroughly.

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Bath and Toilet Powder

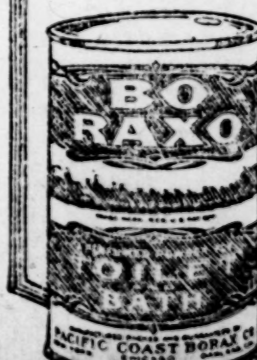
and find its perfect cleansing properties.

This delightful new bath powder is something to have on hand in quantities. Sprinkled in the bath or washbowl BO-RAXO will cleanse easily and gently, and its delicate perfume is pleasing and wholesome.

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LEADING MOTIVES OF SPAIN'S POLICY

Señor Dato Is Reluctant to
Change the Condition of Iso-
lation Which Many Think
Detrimental to the Country

By The Christian Science Monitor special
Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—Without doubt Señor Eduardo Dato, present Foreign Minister and sometime Premier of Spain, is one of the most interesting human studies in Spanish statesmanship. He is a deeply conscientious man, of fine ability, with much diplomatic tact, having indeed a considerable finesse at his disposal. At times he can be smart and even daring in statesmanship, without running the risk of a clumsy and stupid blunder which so often attends similar ventures by other men of state in Spain.

His sincerity and his genuine love for Spain are such that he inspires the love and loyalty of those around him, and when he was called to be the official head of the Conservative Party when Maura leadership was no longer possible, it was generally agreed that no better choice could possibly have been made. Since then the official Conservatives have never wavered in their loyalty to him, and he has been re-elected each time when necessary without the slightest demerit or any dissentient vote. Again, his sincerity and love for Spain are such that he has even earned the praise, and on one occasion at least the enthusiastic praise, of Liberal writers; but it is well to add that they were Liberals of the full Center with no leanings toward the Left where there is now the only liberalism worthy of the name that counts. These tributes must be honestly paid to a good Spaniard who at this intense moment in the history of Spain is in command of her Foreign Office, and, though not the Premier, is the leading figure in the government. It is he, rather than Señor Maura, who extends the foreign policy of Spain in this most serious crisis.

But Señor Dato is not really a strong man; he is too much of the philosopher and in his meditations he sees too many conflicting considerations at the same time for that. He is a man of impulses, and when he is led by one of them it is difficult to stop him. Again, despite his philosophy, his outlook is not very wide, and he fails to grasp the absolute correctness of the policy which sees that there is no sort of chance whatever for an isolated Spain in the future, and the necessity for translating this into action. Against this policy of continued isolation the Count de Romanones urges himself almost furiously; even the very conservative old-school Spaniard like Señor Maura, who would have Spain live alone in her peninsula for evermore, admits that it is necessary for her to look over the tops of the Pyrenees and away across the seas, and join in the advance of civilization with other nations.

The new Left (really the only section of Spanish politics which is imbued with full vitality and which is doing something, moving onward), though it is not for empire and diplomatic entanglements, sees that Spain alone must perish or fall into even lower decadence than ever, since the conditions of world life are soon to be so much changed and solitude is no longer possible. Yet Señor Dato seems to cling still to the old ideas. Nominally he is an advanced Conservative, being of the Conservatives of the monarchical center who are approximately the same as the Liberals thereof, and are understood to be devoted to progress within the constitutional limits.

Señor Dato, or his newspaper for him, has made the remarkable declaration that Spain is the freest country in the world, and he continually insists that all the best legislation for the benefit of the working classes has been passed by Conservative governments. At a time when it is quite evident that some reforms in the Spanish constitution are necessary and when the other elements are breaking away from the old rotary party system in Spain, Señor Dato passionately insists on its preservation, so far as the Conservatives are concerned. He is a veritable Casablanca on a burning ship. Day by day in recent times his journal, *La Epoca*, with his faithful friend the Marqués de Valdeiglesias in the editorial chair, champions this lost cause of the old parties.

Thus deep down in Don Eduardo's nature is this instinct of the old-time Spaniard, which all his philosophy and his experience of life and statesmanship, and his observation of world politics as they are, will not banish. As a result, he is now and then subject to strong impulses toward reaction. There was an example of that a year ago when with a veritable fury he turned on the revolutionary elements—to call them so—who were responsible for the famous August strike. Doubtless it was necessary to

suppress that strike, intensely provoked as it had been by governmental neglect and errors, but the revelations made a few weeks ago in Parliament indicated that in its suppression there was no lack of severity, even harshness. Señor Dato, who was Premier then, did not come very well out of that Parliamentary ordeal. It showed how strong was the reactionary element within him.

It is necessary to explain these points of character and to indicate the man when attempting to elucidate the peculiar path which Spanish foreign policy under his guidance has lately been treading. Señor Dato is without doubt an utter and absolute neutralist. It is not unfair to state that he is almost for peace at any price. His own words and the governmental action under his direction suggest it. This is to say that by hook or by crook he means if possible to keep friends with Germany. It would not be right or wise to consider whether he inclines a shade the more or a shade the less to either side of the belligerents. Certainly he is friendly to England and France. But he does not see as others do that Spain must take her stand on one side or the other, and that neutrality of the old-fashioned kind is no longer possible in a war of this unprecedented character and scope. He thinks that if Spain can come out of this war as a neutral her position in the new era of peace as the friend of everybody will be splendid, and that it will have the most beneficial effect upon her commerce. He will not for a moment admit that in the circumstances, terrible and exacting as they are, to be the friend of all is to be the friend of none.

He believes and says that Spain's present system of neutrality is greatly appreciated by both sets of belligerents and that they like her for it. He considers that in Spain's attitude there is dignity and strength. There are many things about the Germans that he abhors, but he perceives that on the side of the Allies the democratic tendencies are highly accentuated and he prefers the rigidity of some features of the German system. His paper, *La Epoca*, never ceases to point the moral of the Russian revolution. There, it says, is your democracy, beware! In pursuance of his ideal of neutrality first, last, and almost, as stated, at any price, he is prepared, for the sake of Spain as he considers, to close his eyes to many of Germany's doings as they affect his country and to pretend that the two nations are on the best terms with each other, to the end that Spain will continue to do her utmost to please the Central Powers.

Doubtless Señor Dato feels that if Spain entered into the war, the strongly active and progressive elements of the Left, who alone have been declaring that she ought to do so, would find their prestige and power highly enhanced; and there would be the utmost danger of a revolutionary wave passing over the country in circumstances when no reactionary effort would have the capacity to stem it. That indeed is one of the great points of the situation, that if Spain came in, there would almost inevitably be great reform of Spain, a new country would be made of her. Spaniards of the old school do not want that. They see what the Americans are doing even in advanced and enlightened France. What would they do in Spain? So the policy is to hold the peninsula fast to her present position, and it is in pursuance of that policy and with the promptings of the essence of reaction that are deep-rooted in his nature that Señor Dato finds himself able most complacently and with a perfect assurance to state that Spain would not enter a war in which she had no reason to take part, that she would limit her action to defending herself with prudence and energy without a bellicose attitude, which had never been contemplated!

Eighty-five Spanish ships sunk by German torpedoes, more than a hundred Spanish sailors lost, German submarine bases on the Spanish coast, German espionage in Spain, German employment of Spanish anarchists, the German Embassy's endeavor to dispose utterly and finally of one who was then head of the government, German suborning of Spanish officers, and the German cause of the present terribly acute economic crisis—all these to the mind of Señor Dato do not apparently constitute a reason for Spain to take part in the war. Are they less or more than the reasons that inspired England and France when they went in? And all this time Spain shelters German ships in her harbors, she protects and cares for large numbers of German refugees from the Kameruns and elsewhere, she attends to German interests in belligerent countries, and she meekly accepts the contempt with which Germany treats her notes of protest. All this is neutrality!

But there are some bold and conscientious Spaniards who, knowing all that the Allies have done for Spain, how they have fed her, helped her trade, done their best to assist her in a hundred ways, wonder if it is really neutrality when by Spanish kindness to Germany and Spanish neglect of necessary precautions, the

interests of the Allies at times suffer so very severely, as when the French ship *Provence* was sunk in sight of the Spanish coast as the result of signals from the land to the German submarines; and it is known also that in the most important quarters the same question is being asked as to the quality and integrity of this neutrality.

This may be a controlling point in the issue. Spain says that she will remain neutral in spite of everything—or nearly. But is she neutral in permitting what she does, or is her neutrality lost by neglect as it were? In existing circumstances, neutrality is not preserved by doing nothing, as it might once have been. There is reason to believe that Spain is beginning to realize that fact. With this explanation there may be a better understanding of some of the extraordinary features of the recent negotiations, which otherwise might seem almost incomprehensible.

RUSSIAN NEED FOR HELP FROM ALLIES

Description of Railway Repairs
to Be Made Before Winter
to Provide for Population

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—A long letter on the subject of allied intervention in Russia has been addressed to Le Temps by Mr. Efreimof, formerly a member of the Provisional Government and of the Duma, on the subject of allied intervention in Russia. The allied troops, he says, have landed on Russian soil in several places, and others, it is to be hoped, will follow who will not be long in taking help to the Tzeho-Slovaks in the region of Lake Baikal. The conditions under which this intervention is undertaken are clear. The Japanese and the American governments have declared that they are determined to respect the territorial integrity and the sovereignty of Russia and not to interfere in her internal affairs. There can, therefore, be no doubt as to the lines on which preparations are being made for the struggle. Whoever helps the Germans, Mr. Efreimof declares, is the enemy of Russia and is helping to bring about her destruction. Whoever fights them is struggling to bring about the triumph of democracy in the world, the progress of humanity, and the liberty of the peoples. Whoever opposes the troops who are fighting the Germans are traitors to Russia and to civilization.

Mr. Efreimof considers that there can be no doubt that a good many Russian volunteers are already incorporated with the Tzeho-Slovak troops. Russian military organizations, he says, are cooperating with them, and numerous Russian contingents will rally round the inter-allied nucleus. According to the latest news, the power of the Bolshevik Soviets melts before the appearance of armed forces with any pretensions to organization, and the Red Guards are already in flight before the troops of the Tzeho-Slovaks and the Russian patriots. The Austro-German prisoners are, however, standing firm, and with the help of the Bolsheviks the regular German troops might be brought as far as the Volga, or even as far as the Urals. The struggle which is being organized on this new eastern front, he says, will be a hard one.

The Russian people, Mr. Efreimof insists, must be helped to recover themselves, and this task will be made easier by the encouraging effects of the striking successes achieved by the allied armies on the western front as well as by the national and liberating character which the struggle in Russia has assumed. There is one point, he says, which should not be lost sight of: winter will begin in two months' time in Siberia, and in the government of Archangel. The eastern front, Mr. Efreimof declares, includes three vital lines, the Murman line, the Archangel line, and above all, the Trans-Siberian, and only two months remain in which to put this line in repair, while it is essential that it should be in a condition to be made use of to its utmost capacity.

It is desirable, he says, that a special mission, including adequate technical means and materials and the necessary funds, should accompany the military expedition, as, together with the gradual suppression of the Bolshevik anarchy and of the German clutch on the country, such missions might bring about the reorganization of Russian industry in such a way as to enable it to supply the needs of the eastern front. Nor is that all. The British statement concerning the economic help to be brought to Russia and suffering Russia must be put into practice once more in the world struggle. The Russian people must be made to understand the difference between the Germans who are only trying to exploit her and the Allies whose only desire is to help her in the character of disinterested friends.

All the carrying capacity of the Trans-Siberian Railway over and above provision for the necessities of the troops, must be made use of in order to supply the Siberian population, and, if possible, that of European Russia with manufactured goods, stuffs, machinery, shoes, and so on, of which they stand in need at present. The fulfillment of this difficult task is not beyond the organizing capacity of which the Americans have given such striking proofs during this present war, and might be facilitated by

the help of the cooperative societies and the zemstvos, and with their help a well-organized economic and commercial union could succeed in overcoming the great difficulty which would be presented by the equitable distribution of the necessarily insufficient stock of manufactured goods which might be sent from America or Japan. The desirability of a sanitary mission also accompanying the expedition is set forth by Mr. Efreimof.

Assistance, he says, in technical, economic and sanitary matters, no less than military help, will help forward the moral recovery of the Russian people and facilitate the recommencement of the struggle with Germany, thus preserving the whole world from the terrible threat implied in the transformation of Russia into a German colony, and hastening the final victory of justice and progress over brute force.

AUSTRALIAN WAR LOANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Mr. Watt, Acting Prime Minister, in a statement regarding the seventh war loan, said the annual cost of the war to Australia was about £80,000,000. The government asked the people to subscribe £40,000,000 each six months. The war loans raised in Australia totaled £149,000,000. In addition the Commonwealth had borrowed from the British Government £47,500,000 for

war, and also owed Britain, on June 30, £38,000,000 for the maintenance of Australian troops and the supply of munitions. Before the sixth war loan was raised Australia was not meeting the full financial obligations cast upon her by the war. She was leaning upon the British Government which, apart from Australian requirements, was bearing a staggering financial load. In its magnificent response to the last war loan, Australia showed her determination to bear her own burden, and the government now trusted that the self-respect of Australia would be maintained by liberal subscriptions to the present loan. By so doing, Australia would uphold the reputation of the people in that isolated and debtor country, and she would be able, when the war ended, to assume her proper place in the financial markets of the world.

ROME, Italy.—Signor Orlando is reported to have informed the deputations of Socialist deputies who waited upon him, in accordance with the resolution passed at the Bologna meeting, to ask the government to consent to the holding of the Official Socialist Congress, that it was not a case for government consent. Public congresses were forbidden, but private ones were not, therefore official Socialists could hold their congress privately.

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OFFICIAL SOCIALIST CONGRESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

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MOVEMENT OF GRAIN SETS NEW RECORD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MITCHELL, S. D.—Despite the fact that South Dakota has produced the largest grain crop in its history, it is being marketed with less delay than in former years. Before the harvest began, large numbers of empty box cars were placed on sidings throughout the State, ready for use when the crop began to move, with the result that there has been very little difficulty in this section in getting cars to transport the grain. The grain movement through this city is 57 per cent greater than in 1917.

WOMEN VOTERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, England.—Associations of women voters in connection with the political parties are being organized in each of the divisions of Birmingham. Women are for the first time to be directly represented on the central committee of the new Unionist Association of Conservative and Liberal Unionist organizations. A Women's Liberal Association is also being formed for every division of the city and districts, the numbers of which will have power to elect delegates to sit with men on the central executive body.



Betty Wales in War Time

THIS year thousands of girls and women are going into war work in shop and office and factory. School girls and business women are using their every spare moment making comforts for our boys in the service.

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Betty Wales Dresses

Betty Wales works enthusiastically with the Government in its every suggestion for conservation—of wool, of labor, of materials—and yet the new Betty Wales Dresses for Autumn lack nothing of all their usual charm. No skimping of materials, no less dainty care of detail. Everything up to the exacting Betty Wales standards, that Betty Wales wearers know so well.

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BREWERS' ACTS TO BE INVESTIGATED

Senate Plans Thorough Inquiry Into Alleged Disloyal Propaganda—Washington Times Fund Is Traced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States Senate Judiciary Committee is scheduled to meet on Monday to appoint a sub-committee whose duty it will be to conduct a thorough investigation into the charges of political corruption and unpatriotic leanings brought against the brewers in the Jones resolution. The exposé made by A. Mitchell Palmer of Arthur Brisbane's connection with the brewers and the intimations contained in this exposé that the brewers were closely allied with notorious propagandists like Dr. Bernhard Dernburg and Hans Tauscher led many senators and congressmen to believe further developments of a serious character are to be expected.

It looks now as if the evidence given in the hearings on the German-American Alliance last winter will prove of inestimable value in bringing home the charges of corruption and disloyalty of which the brewers stand accused. Senator King of Utah, who was chairman of a sub-committee which found against the disloyal organization, was cozened of many of the facts which Mr. Palmer has just made public. That the brewers should have bought a newspaper to engage in anti-prohibition propaganda would not be so serious as an attempt on the part of the brewers to lend financial aid to the agents of the Imperial German Government to conduct disloyal propaganda. This latter possibility will be one of the features of the investigation.

Senators are inclined to think that the letters just made public by Mr. Palmer show the extent to which proven enemies like Dernburg and Tauscher relied on the aid of the brewers to attain their ends. Whether other papers were practically bought in the same way as it is alleged the New York Mail and The Washington Times were, is not known, but it is the intention of the committee on the Judiciary to make an exhaustive search involving the loyalty of many individuals.

Brewers' Funds Traced

Growing Circulation Company Said to Have Received \$375,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Of the \$407,500 contributed by brewers to Arthur Brisbane for the purchase of The Washington Times, it is stated that \$375,000 went into the treasury of the Growing Circulation Company of this city. The directors of this company, according to the corporation directory, are William de Ford, attorney for William R. Hearst, John A. Sturdevant and Thomas E. McEntegart.

C. W. Feigenspan, one of the contributing brewers, and the president of the Federal Trust Company of Newark, N. J., says he advanced \$375,000 from June to December, 1917, to Mr. Brisbane through this corporation which, he believes, is either owned or controlled by Mr. Brisbane. This money was part of the \$500,000 which the brewers agreed to give Mr. Brisbane, to be disposed of, absolutely at his discretion, for the purchase, maintenance and establishment of a daily newspaper. This was to be paid back in five years.

The brewers who contributed to this fund and the amounts contributed by each follow: George Ehrst \$50,000, C. Feigenspan \$25,000, Julius Liebmans \$25,000, J. C. G. Hupfel \$7500, Jacob Ruppert \$50,000, Joseph E. Uhlens \$50,000, Edward Landsberg \$15,000, Reuter & Co. \$15,000, A. J. Houghton Company \$10,000, William Hamm \$10,000, C. Pabst \$50,000, Fred Miller Brewing Company \$15,000, C. Schmidt & Sons \$5000, F. A. Poth & Sons \$15,000, Berner & Enzel \$10,000, U. S. B. A. \$30,000, U. S. B. A. Adv. \$25,000.

The list of subscribers and amounts subscribed were contained in a letter dated Newark, N. J., April 1, 1918, to Robert Crain, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C. In addition to giving the list of subscribers the letter said:

"Total advance to the Growing Circulation Company, \$375,000; difference, cash on hand, including \$25,000 advanced by the Advertising Fund, \$25,000, or a total difference of \$32,500. I hold a memorandum in the shape of a note given to me by the Growing Circulation Company, a copy of which is inclosed. The difference of \$75,000, which you will note between those two items, is the matter to which I called your attention at the last meeting, and for which no note has as yet been given to me. I was called on the telephone the same afternoon that you were in New York, but the party stated that he would see you in Washington, so his phone message to me was after the time of the leaving of your train."

Francis P. Garvan, director of the New York office of the alien property custodian, who made public the documents, at the order of A. Mitchell Palmer, to show how the liquor interests supplied Arthur Brisbane with money to buy The Washington Times, declared that the letter, although unsigned in the facsimile, was signed in the original by Mr. Feigenspan, and that Robert Crain is the Washington attorney for the brewing interests.

Mr. Brisbane's acknowledgment of the receipt of \$260,000 of the total amount received by him was as follows:

Christian W. Feigenspan, 717 Broad Street, Newark, N. J., June 21, 1917.

Citizens' National Bank
Corner Fifth and Spring Streets, Los Angeles
Reserve \$17,500,000
Deposits and Undivided Profits \$760,000

Received from C. W. Feigenspan, trustee, on account of not given for \$300,000 (Three Hundred Thousand Dollars) by the Growing Circulation Company:

25,000 Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars;
225,000 Two Hundred and Thirty-five Thousand Dollars;

\$250,000 Total Two Hundred and Sixty Thousand Dollars.

This Two Hundred and Sixty Thousand Dollars to be used in the purchase of Mr. Munsey's newspaper in Washington by me.

The balance, \$40,000 (Forty Thousand Dollars) to be paid in the near future.

A. BRISBANE.

The note given by the Growing Circulation Corporation follows:

\$300,000. New York, June 21, 1917.

For value received, five years after date, we promise to pay to C. W. Feigenspan, Trustee, the sum of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$300,000) payable at Federal Trust Co., Newark, N. J.

GROWING CIRCULATION CORPORATION.

By L. R. KRAUSE, Vice-President.

Twenty-five thousand paid on account of this note \$275,000 balance due.

C. W. FEIGENSPAN, Trustee.

Mr. Feigenspan in July of this year made a sworn statement to the enemy alien property custodian with relation to the account of the Growing Circulation Company, which stood in his name, as trustee, in the Federal Trust Company. It follows:

Newark, N. J., July 30, 1918.

During the month of June, 1917, to the best of my recollection, the matter of The Washington Times became a mutual interest to Mr. Arthur Brisbane and a number of brewers. Mr. Brisbane, as I have been informed by him, had an option to purchase The Washington Times from Mr. Frank A. Munsey for a sum which I recall as being \$500,000. The terms of the sale, as I recall them, were that \$250,000 was to be paid down, the balance to be paid in installments of \$50,000 each every six months.

In order to bring about the purchase of The Washington Times, I, at various times, advanced Mr. Brisbane funds through the Growing Circulation Corporation, the corporation which, I believe, is either owned or controlled by Mr. Brisbane. The aforesaid funds were advanced on the dates and in the amounts hereinafter specified and in the following manner: I first drew a check or checks on the account at the Federal Trust Company which stood in my name as trustee, such check or checks being payable to the order of the Federal Trust Company, and the Federal Trust Company then would in turn deliver to me a treasurer's check of the Federal Trust Company payable to bearer, which treasurer's checks I, in turn delivered to Mr. Brisbane personally. The amounts so delivered to Mr. Brisbane and the dates thereof are as follows: June 21, 1917, \$25,000; June 22, 1917, \$25,000; June 28, 1917, \$35,000; Aug. 3, 1917, \$55,000; Nov. 26, 1917, \$25,000; total \$375,000.

A statement of the relations which existed in connection with this transaction are more particularly set forth in a letter which I wrote to Mr. Brisbane, dated June 29, 1917, which reads as follows:

"I write this note to decline a business arrangement existing between us, I and a number of my friends all of

whom I am authorized to represent, have for years felt very strongly that the public welfare and our own industry—because of your well-known convictions—would be benefited by your personal ownership of the newspaper.

"We agree to supply you with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) for the purchase and establishment of a newspaper by you. We have at this time, supplied two hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars, (\$295,000) and we shall, as soon as possible, supply the balance, namely, two hundred and five thousand dollars, (\$205,000) although I do not enter into any legal obligation to do so, on behalf of myself or others. The understanding of myself and my friends with you, of which understanding this is a memorandum, is as follows:

"The money, which we gladly contribute to your enterprise, is to be disposed of, absolutely at your discretion, for the purchase, maintenance, and establishment of a daily newspaper.

"It is understood that after a period of five years you will repay to me and my associates, at your discretion and convenience, on account of the principal, so much of the profits as may be derived from such newspaper as may, in your judgment, be taken out of the business without interfering with its proper operation and development; and that you shall be under no liability whatsoever for repayment of the sums contributed other than out of such profits. It is understood that no interests shall be paid upon this money, our claim to be satisfied in full on the repayment of the principal without interest.

"You may, of course, repay part or all of the principal at any time, and in any manner that you may choose, and our agreement with you shall not be considered as giving me or my associates any interest whatsoever in said enterprise. Should you sell the paper at any time, you will repay to us up to the full amount of the principal that we may have advanced any sums received by you in payment for the paper."

The amounts contributed to the fund, and out of which I made the advances to Mr. Brisbane, and the names of the contributors to such fund, are more particularly set forth in a letter dated April 1, 1918, which I wrote to Robert Crain at Washington, D. C., to which last mentioned letter reference is hereby made.

The only evidence of the foregoing indebtedness which I hold is a note of the Growing Circulation Corporation, dated June 21, 1917, for \$300,000, upon which there was advanced the sum of \$275,000 only, and a memorandum dated at Newark, N. J., on June 21, 1917, signed by Arthur Brisbane. Up to the present time I have received no payment on account of the foregoing indebtedness.

C. W. FEIGENSPAN.

Witness: George J. Corbutt (?) July 30, 1918.

Dated Newark, N. J., July 31, 1918.

I have read the foregoing statement and know the contents thereof, and verily believe the same to be true.

GEORGE EHREST, Jr.

The documents made public by Mr.

Garvan also include letters from Alexander Konta, a Hungarian broker, to Captain Hans Tauscher and Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, both German agents. The Konta letters reveal the beginning of Germany's attempts to subsidize newspapers in the United States.

After reviewing the New York newspaper field, and speculating about the possibilities of each as purchasable for propaganda purposes, this significant statement is made:

"It is perhaps little to the purpose now to reflect upon what might have been done 20 years ago. One of the most sensible schemes then proposed was the purchase of the Staats Zeitung and its conversion into an American paper."

This statement is regarded as indicating that German propagandists were discussing the purchase of press channels for their Berlin publicity as far back as a score of years ago.

Mr. Konta then proceeded to point out what he viewed as the danger of the prohibition movement, saying: "A paper that would not be hostile to the personal liberty of the citizen who drinks in moderation what he pleases could count upon the powerful support of the brewers and distillers, who command almost unlimited capital and, what is more, means of giving the paper in question a circulation large enough to attract advertisers."

An echo of the German-American Alliance's work is heard in the next sentence: "Add to this a discreet appeal to every German society in the country for support by its members and we could easily count upon a national daily circulation of 500,000 copies."

This, it was said, would be German circulation, where American native readers were wanted; but if "built up discreetly," would impress the man in the street by its numbers. While he was being thus impressed into buying the paper, "a deficit would be changed into a profit to be used for further propaganda."

Mr. Konta said the liquor interests had repeatedly talked to him about this subject, and were more than ready to lend a hand to the scheme. The whole thing, he warned, would have to be handled with the utmost delicacy allowing no suspicion of the influence behind it to reach the public.

That letter was written March 31, 1915. On April 5 Mr. Konta wrote to Captain Tauscher, complaining bitterly that Dr. Dernburg had not answered his letter. He asked the captain to help him get back the original letter; Mr. Konta would not have his

name associated with the facts given in it, because of his intimate relation with the New York press. He concluded that Dr. Dernburg was unpopular and was doing little or nothing to influence the American people. His disappointment at Dr. Dernburg's silence was keener because Dr. Dernburg had asked him to collect the facts contained in the letter.

There is nothing to show in the record made public by the alien property custodian, whether Dr. Dernburg ever received Mr. Konta's letter, or where the federal authorities obtained the two letters.

Mr. Feigenspan's Reply

Brewer Denies Emphatically the Charge of Disloyalty

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In a letter which he has written to W. H. King, United States Senator from Utah, C. W. Feigenspan replies to the charge of disloyalty made against the United States Brewers Association and himself in connection with the purchase of The Washington Times.

Mr. Feigenspan admits that the brewing industry has been represented at legislative centers by lawyers employed to protect its interests; he admits the financing by brewers of a newspaper in the national capital "to get before the public every fact that we felt fairly favored the preservation of our business," but he asserts that "the attempt to associate The Washington Times transaction with certain notorious pro-German activities, terminating in the control of the New York Evening Mail, is a gratuitous insult, a dastardly and outrageous libel," and denies the charge of disloyalty made against the brewers in general, and particularly against himself. "I am well within the draft age," writes Mr. Feigenspan, "and am awaiting an opportunity to answer to my country's call anywhere and at any time." He says in conclusion: "I can submit to the legalized destruction of my material wealth if our nation's Chief feels it is for the nation's good, but I cannot, and will not, rest under the charge of disloyalty."

PRESIDENT WILSON IS TO VOTE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson will vote at the primary election in Princeton, N. J., next Tuesday. It has been his custom to return to his home district to cast his ballot at all state and primary elections.

ITALIAN UNITY IS CELEBRATED

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Italians in Washington observed the 48th anniversary of Italian unity on Friday. Amadeo Serafini, former Buenos Aires journalist, placed wreaths on the busts of Abraham Lincoln and General Garibaldi, in the national Capitol. The flowers for the wreaths were taken from the gardens of the Pan-American Union, as a token of the early services of General Garibaldi for South American liberties at the battle of San Antonio del Salto, in 1836.

Sentiments of thanks to the United States for its sympathy for the Italian national aspirations were expressed. Mr. Serafini predicted the unity of Italy and the United States in South American trade after the war. He declared he saw no reason why friendly nations should not cooperate in commerce as well as politics.

JAMAICA ADOPTS IMMIGRATION LAW

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

KINGSTON, Jamaica.—The Legislative Council has decided, in regard to the Immigration Law, to adopt the law. Immigrants must be able to write and speak English and show themselves possessed of comfortable means before being allowed to land. A request has been made to the council for the deportation of undesirables already in the island.

BISHOP GORE SPEAKS FOR NEAR EAST AID

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

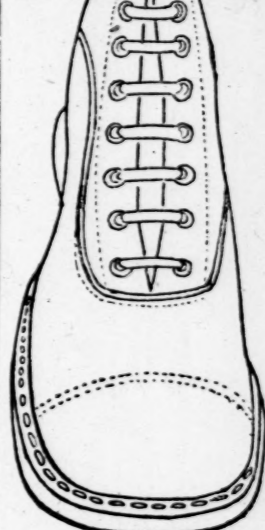
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Before the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief Bishop Gore of Oxford said there was no needier section in the world than the Near East, and that when the war is over "those powers who made possible the massacres of 1896 or 1915 and 1916 must be exterminated so that never again will such suffering as that of Armenian, Syrian and Persian refugees be repeated." The committee needs additional contributions immediately. A total of \$12,191,175 has already been sent to the various centers of need in the Near East. This amount is \$32,318.04 in excess of contributions. The committee has just made appropriations amounting to \$1,120,351.59.

SUFFRAGE CAMPAIGN ON IN BIRMINGHAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Suffrage workers of Birmingham have launched a campaign to secure the signature of 40,000 women to the petition for the ratification of the federal suffrage amendment, and booths have been installed in four large downtown stores, with members of the suffrage association in charge. Mrs. John D. McNeel, first vice-chairman of the Birmingham Equal Suffrage Association, is in charge of the campaign, and has appointed 50 petition captains, each of whom is expected to obtain 800 signatures.

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—Your children will enjoy Acrobat shoes—

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—A Russia Tan Lace Boot "Acrobat"—with Tan calf or white elk uppers. Sizes 5 to 8, \$3.50; 8½ to 12, \$4.25; 12½ to 2, \$5.00.

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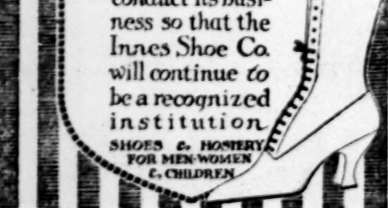
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Stein Bloch Clothes, Edwin Clapp Shoes, Knox Hats, Manhattan Shirts—for men.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

HIGHER FREIGHT RATES HELP ROADS

July Earnings Largest Under the Government Management, Operating Income Showing a Substantial Gain in a Year

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Railroads in July showed the best earnings record up to date under government operation, and for the first time in this year had more net income than in the corresponding month of last year. Operating incomes amounted to \$135,699,000, or \$40,000,000 more than in July, 1917.

This record was caused largely by the 25 per cent increase in freight rates. It was apparent that the rate advance was more than sufficient to cover the higher wages and other increased operating costs. These reports, however, did not include the big sums spent for extensions, betterments, new equipment and other capital expenditures under the railroad administration's billion dollar improvement program for the year.

Revenues in July were reported as \$453,373,000, compared with \$348,393,000 in July last year. This included freight receipts of \$257,151,000, which was \$56,000,000 greater than the record of July, 1917, and passenger receipts of \$104,403,000, which was \$36,000,000 more than the corresponding figure last year.

Expenses amounted to \$316,113,000, compared with \$237,809,000 in July last year, the principal item of increase being in transportation expenses, amounting to \$164,127,000, nearly \$40,000,000 higher than in July, 1917.

For the seven months of government control, ended with July, operating income was reported as \$309,373,000, compared with \$553,895,000 for the corresponding period of last year. The amount the government will have to pay the railroads as guaranteed compensation for the seven months is about \$532,000,000. Future increased revenues are expected almost to offset the government's loss by the end of the year.

RUBBER COMPANY WOULD SELL NOTES

BOSTON, Mass.—It is understood that the United States Rubber Company has applied to the Capital Issues Committee for permission to issue \$6,000,000 five-year 7 per cent notes, with \$9,000,000 of its first refunding bonds as collateral. The new notes are to be used in connection with the refunding of the \$9,000,000 General Rubber Company 5 per cent debentures due Dec. 1, 1918. The remainder of \$3,000,000 is to be paid from treasury funds. Although no decision will be made by the Capital Issues Committee until after the Liberty Loan, it is understood that the notes will be sold through Kuhn, Loeb & Co., when properly approved.

FINANCIAL NOTES

During August the Great Lakes fleet loaded 4,505,049 tons, and, including bunker coal, close to 5,000,000 tons. This is 106,049 tons more than was loaded in any other single month.

Regional Director A. H. Smith has reported to Director-General McAdoo that a saving of \$36,000,000 has been effected by eastern roads since the government took them over, through coordination and consolidation of facilities and improved methods of handling traffic.

J. P. Morgan & Co. and their New York associates, the First National Bank, National City Company, and Harris, Forbes & Co., have sent out a letter to holders of Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company's one-year 6 per cent notes, due Sept. 1, but unpaid, proposing that they agree to extension of notes for one year, and offering them extra compensation of 1½ per cent, making the extended investment yield slightly more than 7½ per cent.

All trading-in corn for delivery in store, or by grade alone, in Chicago in September has been ordered stopped by the directors of the Board of Trade. At the same time all transactions in indemnities executed on Sept. 19 in September corn have been declared null and void and sellers ordered to refund to buyers purchase price of indemnities. The reason given is the embargo placed Thursday, which restricted to great extent shipments of grain to the Chicago market, and the fact that practically all storage space suitable for receiving grain on September contracts is now filled with grain largely held for the government.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

COLORADO & SOUTHERN
Second week Sept. 1918 Increase
From Jan. 1 \$228,354 \$36,125
From Jan. 1 \$445,462 1,023,125

NEW MEXICAN OIL WELL

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Pierce Oil Corporation has brought in a well in Mexico with an estimated capacity of 30,000 barrels of oil a day, according to a telegram received by Henry Clay Pierce from the company's representatives in Mexico. The well, known as No. 3 in Tamboyoche district, has been closed in and everything is in good shape.

BANK CLEARINGS LARGER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—R. G. Dun's weekly compilation of bank clearings shows an aggregate of \$5,532,819, an increase of 8.5 per cent over last year. Outside of New York City there was an increase of 24.9 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCKS

(Friday's Market)	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Can	44	44 1/4	44	44 1/4
Am Car & Fy	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Am Loco	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Am Smelters	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Am Sugar	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am T & T	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Anaconda	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Atchafalpa	86	86	86	86
Baldwin Loco	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Baltimore & O	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Beth Steel B	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Both 8 1/2 pfd	103	103	103	103
B R T	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Can Pac	162 1/2	162 1/2	162 1/2	162 1/2
Can Leather	68	68	68	68
Ch M & St P	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
C R I & P	25	25 1/2	25	25 1/2
C R I & P 7 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Corn Products	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Crucible Steel	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Cuba Cane	29 1/2	30	29 1/2	30
Erie Electric	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Gen Motors	117	117	117	117
Gen Steel pfd	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Insulation	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Int'l Harb	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Max Motor	27	27	27	27
Mer Mar pfd	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Mex Pet	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Midvale Steel	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
N Y Central	24	24	24	24
N Y N H & H	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Nor Pac	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Penn	44	44	44	44
Reading	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Rep I & Steel	90	90 1/2	90	90 1/2
So Pacific	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Texas Co	161	161	161	161
Union Pac	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
U S Steel	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Utah Copper	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Westinghouse	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Willamette	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Willamette	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Total sales 215,300 shares.				

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
L L 3 1/2s	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
do 4s	96 1/4	96 1/4	96 1/4	96 1/4
do 4 1/2s	96 1/4	96 1/4	96 1/4	96 1/4
do 4 3/4s	96 1/4	96 1/4	96 1/4	96 1/4
do 5 1/4s	96 1/4	96 1/4	96 1/4	96 1/4

FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am For Sec 5s	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Anglo-French 5s	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
C of Lyons 5s	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
C of Paris 5s	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
French Rep 5 1/2s	101	101 1/2	101	101 1/2
U K 5 1/2s 1919 new	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
U K 5 1/2s 1921	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2

BOSTON STOCKS

(Friday's Closing Prices)	Adv	Dec
Am Tel	96 1/2	96 1/2
A. A. Chem Com	52 1/2	52 1/2
Am Wool com	54 1/2	54 1/2
Am Zinc	15 1/2	15 1/2
Am Zinc pfd	49	49
Arizona Com	15 1/2	15 1/2
B. G. & W. L.	105 1/2	105 1/2
Booth Fish	7 1/2	7 1/2
Boston Elev	67	67
Boston & Me	24	24
Butte & Sup	22 1/2	22 1/2
Cal & Hecla	46 1/2	46 1/2
Copper Range	46 1/2	46 1/2
Davis Idaho	5	5
East Butte	5 1/2	5 1/2
Fairbanks	57 1/2	57 1/2
Granby	80 1/2	80 1/2
Greene-Can	44 1/2	44 1/2
I. Creek com	56	56
Isle Royale	25 1/2	25 1/2
Lake	25 1/2	25 1/2
Mass Elec pfd	12 1/2	12 1/2
Mass Gas	82 1/2	82 1/2
May-Jud Colony	24	24
Milw	25 1/2	25 1/2
Mohawk	55 1/2	55 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H.	39 1/2	39 1/2
North Butte	12 1/2	12 1/2
Old Dominion	46 1/2	46 1/2
Oscoda	51 1/2	51 1/2
Pond Creek	18	18
Shannon	35 1/2	35 1/2
Swift & Co.	103 1/2	103 1/2
United Fruit	123 1/2	123 1/2
United Shoe	29 1/2	29 1/2
U S Smelters	43 1/2	43 1/2
Utah Cons	19 1/2	19 1/2

*New York quotation.
†Ex-dividend.

NEW YORK CURB

(Friday's Market)	Bid	Asked
A. B. C. Metal	4 1/2	4 1/2
Aetna Explos	12	12 1/2
Barnett O & G	2 1/2	2 1/2
Big Ledger	4 1/2	4 1/2
Caledonia	42 1/2	42 1/2
Calumet & J	4 1/2	4 1/2
Canada Cop	1 1/2	1 1/2
Cash Day	4 1/2	4 1/2
Chem Motors	116	122
Cons Arizona	15 1/2	15 1/2
Cons Copper	5	5 1/2
Cosden & Co	6	6 1/2
Curtis	31	31
Glenrock	2 1/2	2 1/2
Goldfield Cons	19	22
Hecla Mining	4 1/2	4 1/2
Houston Oil	77	79 1/2
Howe Sound	4	4 1/2
Jerome Verde	1 1/2	1 1/2
Jumbo	9	11
Kerr Lake	5 1/2	5 1/2
Lake Torp Boat	1	1 1/2
Magma Cop	2 1/2	4 1/2
Marsh	3 1/2	4 1/2
McKinn Dar	30 1/2	42 1/2
Merritt	19 1/2	29
Midwest Oil	19 1/2	33
Midwest Refining	106	108
Ola P & R	6 1/2	6 1/2
Okmulgee	2	2 1/2
Perkins	14	16
Russian 5 1/2s	52	56
do 6 1/2s	58	60
Sapulpa Ref	6 1/2	6 1/2
Seaway Oil	15	15 1/2
Sinclair Gulf	15	15 1/2
Standard Motor	12 1/2	13 1/2
Stanton	1 1/2	1 1/2
Submarine Boat	15 1/2	16 1/2
Tecoma	1	1 1/2
Tuxpam	1	1 1/2
United Motors	28 1/2	28 1/2
Un Verde Ext	26 1/2	27 1/2
U S Steam	5 1/2	6
Victoria	14	14 1/2
Wright-Martin	7 1/2	7 1/2

DRY GOODS SITUATION

CHICAGO, Ill.—Dry goods retailers report an excellent autumn business with freer movement of bedding, dress goods, underwear, hosiery, ready-to-wear and other heavy dry goods lines due to the early arrival of cooler weather, says the John V. Farwell Company.

BANK OF FRANCE REPORT

PARIS, France.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows an increase in gold of 521,000 francs and an increase in silver of 270,000 francs.

FINANCIAL WORLD AFFAIRS REVIEWED

Securities Prices Inclined to Advance on the Wildest of Rumors — Preparations Under Way for New Liberty Loan

In another week the fourth Liberty Loan campaign will have been inaugurated. In view of this fact it is regarded as remarkable that securities prices have held up so well. Even in face of the credit curtailment plans, stocks have declined very little, and have advanced briskly on the vaguest of rumors. On Tuesday, for example, after the market had sagged off considerably and business had become dull, there was a sudden burst of new buying, accompanied by the covering of shorts, sending prices upward briskly. It was due to the wild and unconfirmed rumor that the Kaiser had abdicated. To the conservative element it seemed strange that real money should be risked on a report so vague and without the slightest foundation. And yet the market appreciation of stocks probably amounted to several hundred million dollars by reason of that one rumor. When the next day it was learned that there was nothing in the report, stocks advanced somewhat, but later again, recessed moderately on the continued favorable war news. The steel stocks were particularly strong yesterday.

A foreign syndicate is credited with buying French bonds. French Government 5 1/2s sold at a record high of 101. It is possible that foreign investors are picking up these bonds with a view of exercising the privilege of conversion into long-term French Government bonds, yielding a higher rate of interest than any offering put out by the French Government for home consumption. Paris 6 per cent bonds made a new high at 96, bringing these bonds within about 1½ points of the French municipals, while recently the spread was four points. Paris bonds have advanced steadily as German armies have been forced back.

There has been a noticeable advance lately in securities on the London stock exchange, due to the steady progress of the Allies on the western front. Only once before since the war has the advance been so general and so decided. In June, 1916, which marked the successful operations of the British in the first battle of the Somme. Based on the aggregate value of 387 selected securities on the London stock exchange, compiled by the London Bankers' Magazine, an advance of \$50,172,000 is shown for the month ended Aug. 19. Monthly midsummer advance of 1916 amounted to \$73,500,000.

Great Britain continues to finance the war through continuous sale of national war bonds. The aggregate sale, begun last October, now has passed the \$5,000,000,000 mark. These bonds have been taken at an average of between \$10,000,000 and \$125,000,000 a week, but lately they have shown a tendency to fall off. "It is not because there is any dearth of money for investment," according to the London Financial News, "as business on the Stock Exchange testifies only too eloquently. Such transactions fall under two heads: First is an endeavor by investors to obtain a high yield upon investments, and the second is attributable to the idea that after standing at a low price will show very considerable capital appreciations. The latter class of business is by no means devoid of the gambling element, but money paid seems to be regarded more in the nature of option money than a long shot. The majority of high-class industrial investments have now reached a level at which the return is relatively low, and in many cases the position is the outcome of war conditions, a fact which must be kept in view. Holders of securities are loath to sell except at an advance, owing to belief that still higher levels will be reached, and naturally, when purchases are effected, a greater amount of money is needed."

On Sept. 24, when the lists close on the sixth offering of Treasury certificates, the United States Government will have anticipated more than \$4,000,000,000 of the fourth Liberty Loan. On the first five issues the subscriptions aggregated \$3,404,000,000, while the sixth offering is for \$600,000,000, which will probably be oversubscribed as was its predecessors. The sixth offering of certificates matures Jan. 16, when a 20 per cent installment on the fourth Liberty Loan will be payable. As the largest installment on the next loan, calling for 30 per cent, will be payable Jan. 30, a seventh issue of certificates maturing Jan. 30 seems likely. On the basis of a \$6,000,000,000 loan the 30 per cent installment, if all paid on that date, would total \$1,800,000,000. In the first three loans the plan of the Treasury to anticipate the receipts of the loans by the issue of Treasury certificates and also lessen the financial burden involved in such gigantic financial operations has worked with marvelous results.

According to Paris advices, Finance Minister Klotz has laid before the Chamber the text of a bill to authorize the issue of the fourth French War Loan. The new loan, on the amount of which no limit will be placed, will be of the 4 per cent type of irredeemable rentes and will, like last year's issue, be free of all taxation and will not be convertible before the expiration of 25 years after the issue. No statement is made in the bill as to the exact date of issue price of the loan, but it is understood that this will be sufficiently below par to make the new offer as attractive as possible.

LONDON STOCK MARKET FIRM

LONDON, England.—On the home railway labor agreement and expectations of a settlement of the cotton wage question, the stock exchange markets here were brighter Friday. South African mines were the leaders, and displayed the most activity. Shipping shares were irregular. Russian securities were firm.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Sept. 20

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Havana, N. Y.—P. J. Fox of G. W. Farnham Shoe Co.; Adams.
Chicago—Thomas Webster and O. G. Anderson of Sears, Roebuck & Co., Coppley Plaza.
Chicago—W. J. Corbett of C. W. Marks Shoe Co., Coppley Plaza.
Chicago—Edward F. Carpenter of Guthman, Carpenter & Tilling, 166 Essex Street, Boston.
Cleveland, O.—G. W. Greber of Greber Shoe Company; Lenox.
Grand Rapids, Mich.—S. Krause of Hirth, Krause Co.; U. S.
Havana, Cuba—J. Veiga of Veiga & Co.; Lenox.
Havana, Cuba—J. Escapa; U. S.
Havana, Cuba—Madel Mallo of Fernandez Valden & Co.; U. S.
Lynchburg, Va.—George H. Cosby of Lynchburg Shoe Company; Lenox.
Lynchburg, Va.—R. J. Carrington of Lynchburg Shoe Company; Lenox.
New York City—W. A. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores.
New York—Sam Ginsberg, Gordon Co.; Essex.
New York—T. J. Murphy of Perry, Dame & Co.; Essex.
Philadelphia, Pa.—W. H. Weimer & J. B. Harris; Weimer, Wright & Watkins, 173 Lincoln Street.
Roanoke, Va.—F. B. Briggs of Briggs, Paxton Shoe Co.; U. S.
San Francisco—H. Cullinan of Buckingham & Co.; U. S.
Savannah, Ga.—A. S. McDougall; U. S.
St. Louis—G. F. Dittman, G. F. Dittman Shoe Co.; U. S.
Utica, N. Y.—H. D. Hurd of Hurd & Fitzgerald; U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS

Cincinnati, O.—S. Berger of Roth Shoe Manufacturing Co.
Montreal, Can.—J. Tetrault of Tetrault Shoe Manufacturing Co.; Essex.
Montreal, Can.—J. J. Chouinard of Regina Shoe Co.; U. S.
Philadelphia—L. H. Dudley; U. S.
Portland, Me.—A. A. Aitman of Selby Shoe Co.; U. S.
St. Louis—A. Roblee; Essex.
The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe and Leather Association, 156 Essex Street, Boston.

PLANS FOR AIRPLANE LUMBER BY-PRODUCT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

PORTLAND, Ore.—Plans for the disposal of millions of feet of side-cut spruce, the by-product of airplane lumber, are being made by Col. Eric P. Disque, director of the spruce production division of the aircraft production bureau. This valuable timber, heretofore a loss to the government, is to be marketed systematically under a selling campaign now being inaugurated, and which is to reach into eastern and middle western states.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mercantile paper, four months quoted Friday at 6 per cent, six months 6. Sterling 60 day bills 47 1/2, commercial 60-day bills on banks 47 1/2. Francs, cables 54 1/2. Guilders, demand 48, cables 48 1/2. Lire, demand 637. Rubles, demand 13 1/2, cables 14 nominal. Mexican dollars 78. Government bonds heavy, railroad bonds easy. Time loans strong, 60 days and six months 6 bid. Call money steady; high 6, low 6, ruling rate 6, closing bid 5 1/2; offered at 6, last loan 6. Bank acceptances 4 1/4.

CROP OF WHEAT

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Daily Trade Bulletin estimates the winter wheat crop of the United States at 590,000,000 bushels and the spring wheat crop at 350,000,000 bushels. It puts the surplus for export and carry over at 408,000,000 bushels.

STORE SALES INCREASE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The McCrory Stores Corporation reports sales for the month of August of \$853,417, as compared with \$619,735 for the similar period last year, an increase of 37.70 per cent.

PACKERS TO CONVENT

CHICAGO, Ill.—More than 300 packing concerns of the United States and Canada will be represented at the annual convention of the American Meat Packers' Association in Chicago, Oct. 14 to 16.

COTTON BROUGHT INTO SIGHT

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The amount of cotton brought into sight for the week is placed at between 264,000 and 274,000 bales.

LEE, HIGGINSON & Co

UNIVERSITY, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

CAMP DODGE MUST BUILD NEW TEAM

Football Aggregation of 1917 Has All Gone to France With the Eighty-Eighth Division—Outlook Is Very Good

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

CAMP DODGE, Ia.—Although the season of fall finds football prospects at Camp Dodge in a decidedly unsettled condition, athletes, soldier fans, and officers are predicting the establishment of a team in no wise inferior to the all-star aggregation of 1917.

The departure of the eighty-eighth division took from the camp practically every known star that had been assembled in the preceding season's play. Consequently, little has been done in making arrangements for the present fall. The schedule, in fact, has not yet been arranged in full, but Capt. J. L. Griffith as camp athletic director, has already signed for several big matches. The opponents will be drawn from both the leading college and university teams of the section and from the near-by municipalities.

In 1917, Camp Dodge was represented by an eleven that fairly sailed through a victorious season. Team after team of undepicted caliber was defeated. The schedule culminated on Dec. 1, in a battle royal with a picked all-star team representing the best of Iowa universities and colleges. It was played under very unfavorable conditions, but both teams fought for the full hour, the collegians finally winning by a score of 6 to 0.

All the stars of that organization have departed with the eighty-eighth, or have gone to officers' training schools, received their commissions, and departed from Camp Dodge. McCormick, the former South Dakota fullback; Robertson, Dartmouth's great halfback; Derr, the versatile guard and half back from the University of Pennsylvania; Laun, the star line end; Movald, a mountainous lineman; and Moss, the star army quarterback—all these men and their no less able team-mates, are no longer on Camp Dodge's roster.

Nevertheless, there is great promise of turning out a finished aggregation. Two times have taken place to encourage the fans. In the first place, there has been a remarkable revival of wrestling throughout the camp all summer. With Champion Earl Cadlock here to set the pace, a large number of willing, powerful wrestlers have been unearthed. Sergeant Cadlock himself left with the division, but his example has remained, and there is hardly a night that some interesting bout is not staged at one Y. M. C. A. or other.

There is little doubt that all these men have the potential power of becoming great football stars. While most of them are probably ignorant of the finer points of the game, it is certain that with a season's training and coaching they will develop into stars of the caliber of John Maubetsch of the University of Michigan, and F. S. Merrick of Cornell University.

The second thing is the fact that a large percentage of the new draftees has been drawn from western states, Montana in particular. These men have already made their names heard in the Camp Dodge athletic forum. The second night after their arrival, they staged, for their own entertainment, a circus. Horses were secured from the remount station, and the splendid exhibition of bareback riding, of staying on bucking bronchos, and of rope-throwing, made one believe that, after all, the romance of the West is not a fiction. So skillful were these men in their feats, that they displayed their prowess at the state fair in Des Moines.

While there is little similarity between baseball and playing football, the agility, speed and strength of these men augur well for their development. Practically all of them have announced their intention of trying out for the team.

With the exception of the early football practice, there has been little doing in the athletic line in camp. The champion baseball team left with the eighty-eighth division. The nine had had a remarkable season, meeting numerous camp and professional teams, and losing only one game. The aviation mechanics at Minneapolis were the only organization to secure a victory from them. On the other hand, the Minneapolis American Association team, the Des Moines Western Leaguers, the Camp Grant team, and several other teams succumbed to their prowess.

Practically every man on the nine had made a baseball reputation for himself before enlistment. There were three major leaguers, J. L. Smith of the Boston Nationals, Rustenhaven of the Philadelphia Americans, and Sheehan of the Kansas City Americans. The latter being one of the United States doubles champions. This combination



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Underwood & Underwood

Vincent Richards, United States doubles tennis champion for 1918

WOMEN'S TENNIS NEARING FINALS

Miss Marie Wagner Continues to Win Matches in New York State Championship Tourney

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Miss Marie Wagner, playing through champion, continues to meet with success in the women's annual New York state lawn tennis championship tournament which is being contested on the courts of the New York Tennis Club, and she is now safely placed in the semi-final round of both the singles and doubles section of play. Two other players have reached that stage of play, in the singles in the persons of Miss Helene Pollak and Miss Edith Handy. The remaining bracket is between Miss Bessie Holden and Mrs. Percy Wilbourn.

Miss Wagner won her place in the semi-final round of the singles by defeating Mrs. D. C. Mills in the third round, 7-5, 6-1. The first set was a battle royal, Mrs. Mills playing very good tennis at the start, with Miss Wagner somewhat slow in getting her game going. The second set found Mrs. Mills falling off in her playing, while Miss Wagner showed improvement in her placing and all-round playing, and easily won with the loss of only one game.

Miss Wagner had a very easy time winning her third-round match from Mrs. S. W. Waring, who secured only three games in the two sets played. Miss Holden showed in her second round match with Mrs. S. W. McAneny that she is a very likely candidate for the semi-final round, as she won both sets with the loss of only one game in each.

Good progress has been made in the doubles section, and the team composed of Miss Wagner and Miss Claire Cassell is looming up as a very strong contender for the title. In the second round the Misses Wagner and Cassell met Miss Edith Handy and Mrs. T. B. Cassebeer, and this resulted in a hard-fought, three-set match, which went to the former, 2-6, 6-2, 6-1. Miss Wagner was especially brilliant in the work she did for her team, while Miss Wagner was the chief factor in her team winning. Miss Caroma Winn and Miss G. D. Torre made up another strong-looking team, and they won from Mrs. W. H. Pritchard and Mrs. D. C. Mills, two sets to one, 4-6, 6-1, 6-2. The cut-stroke playing of Miss Torre featured this match.

The mixed doubles section is now well under way, and this should furnish some very interesting matches. The team composed of Miss Eleanor Goss and W. M. Hall is a very strong-looking one, and should reach the final stages of play without much difficulty. They defeated Miss Pollak and Allan Behr in the first round, 6-4, 6-3. Another strong combination is that made up of Mrs. W. H. Pritchard and Vincent Richards, the latter being one of the United States doubles champions. This combination

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MANY CLUBS WILL STAGE TOURNEYS

Special Red Cross Tennis Competition, Saturday, Sept. 28. Is Expected to Raise Much Money for That Organization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
BOSTON, Mass.—Reports from the leading lawn tennis clubs of the United States indicate that the plan to hold special tournaments Saturday, Sept. 28, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the Red Cross, will work out very successfully, and considerable money be raised for this cause. The plan is meeting with the hearty approval of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, which has sent letters to all the tennis organizations under its control asking their cooperation.

Prizes which are to be given at these tournaments consist of medals and certificates which are offered by the prize medal committee of the American Red Cross, of which Dr. Forest Hicks is chairman. The winner of each tournament will receive a bronze medal and a certificate will be given the runner-up. Judging by the value which attaches to the trophies given in last season's patriotic tournaments by the National Association, these will be esteemed even more highly.

E. F. Torrey, secretary of the association, has sent the following to the members:

"Your executive committee has decided to recommend that a series of tournaments for the benefit of the Red Cross be held throughout the country on Sept. 28, the last Saturday in the month. All details as to the distribution of proceeds, number and kind of events, etc., are to be determined by your club, as local conditions may warrant."

"The American Red Cross Prize Medal Committee offers a bronze medal bearing its emblem. One of these medals will be presented to the winner of your tournament, and a certificate will be awarded the runner-up. It is unnecessary to point out the value which will attach to these trophies through the years to come."

"A letter from the Red Cross is attached for your information, and a card which must be filled out to show the arrangement under which you conduct your tournament is enclosed."

"This special series of events is entirely distinct from the sanctioned tournaments appearing on the association's schedule, all the proceeds of which go to the War and Navy departments' commissions on training camp activities."

"The executive committee thoroughly indorses this plan, and takes this opportunity to urge all members of the association to make these events an important source of revenue for the Red Cross."

MISSOURI HURDLER NOW AT CAMP UPTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

CAMP UPTON, L. I.—Under the direction of Colonel Abbot, depot brigade, a comprehensive program of fall and winter sports is being arranged here. There will be inter-battalion competitions, and ways are being discussed for the raising of funds to defray the expenses of visiting teams from other camps.

The camp is fortunate in possessing a fast hurdler and quarter miler in the person of Lieut. Julian Daggy of the second development battalion. Lieutenant Daggy used to be a member of the relay team at the University of Missouri, where he ran the low hurdles in 25s, and the quarter-mile in 49 2-5s. He will be the cornerstone of what the camp believes will be a remarkable relay team.

JONES BREAKS COURSE RECORD

Atlanta, Ga., Golf Star Goes Round Shuttle Meadow Golf Club Links With Card of 71

NEW BRITAIN, Conn.—Some of the best golf playing that has ever been witnessed in this city was displayed on the links of the Shuttle Meadow Golf Club when Charles Evans Jr., United States open and amateur champion, and R. T. Jones Jr., of Atlanta, Ga., met J. G. Anderson, former French and Massachusetts State amateur champion, paired with M. R. Marston, in a four-ball competition for the benefit of the Red Cross. It was won by Evans and Jones, 5 and 4.

Jones furnished the feature playing of the match and he gave a really remarkable exhibition of golf, as he had a brilliant card of 71 as against a 73 for the national champion, while Marston, who led his team, was unable to better 77, with Anderson a stroke behind. By making a 71 Jones bettered the record for the course by one stroke.

It was in putting that Jones excelled. Not only did he get a number of brilliant putts; but there were two or three times that long putts just rimmed the cup. The putt which he made at the home hole and gave him the course record was one of 10 feet. He was out in 35 and came home in 36, his homeward journey being made in nine 4s.

While Evans was two strokes behind his partner, he displayed some splendid golf and had the honor of having the best card for nine holes when he made the homeward journey in 33, with a 2 at the eleventh and a 3 at the thirteenth. Marston and Anderson could not seem to get their putting going right, and this was the chief reason for their high scores. The best ball and individual cards follow:

BEST BALL	
Evans and Jones, out	3 4 4 3 4 3 5 4 3—33
Marston and Anderson, out	5 2 5 4 5 3 5 5 2—37
Evans and Jones, in	4 2 4 4 4 4 4 4—36
Marston and Anderson, in	4 3 4 4 4 5 4 4—35-72
INDIVIDUAL CARDS	
Jones, out	5 4 4 3 4 3 5 4—35
Evans, out	3 4 6 5 4 3 6 3—40
Marston, out	5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5—41
Anderson, out	5 5 4 6 3 5 5 3—40
Jones, in	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—36-71
Evans, in	4 2 4 4 4 4 4 4—33-73
Marston, in	4 3 4 4 4 5 4 5—36-77
Anderson, in	4 3 5 3 4 4 4 4—38-78

PARMELY TAKES PISTOL MATCH

H. J. Mueller Takes National Rifle Championship Title on the Camp Perry, Ohio, Range

CAMP PERRY, O.—As no one was able to better the score of 289 made by H. J. Mueller of Terre Haute, Ind., in the opening day of the national individual rifle match on the range here, in the second day of shooting, first prize, and the championship title goes to the Indiana marksman.

A. A. Spile of the Navy Range, Mount Pleasant, S. C., takes second prize, with 284, and E. S. Cummings, Navy Range, Wakefield, Mass., and G. S. Hall of San Francisco, tie for third, with 280. Ensign P. S. Gibson, Caldwell, N. H., finishes fifth, with 279.

The match, which was shot at 200 yards, 10 shots kneeling, time one minute; 300 yards, 10 shots, prone, one minute; 500 yards, 10 shots, prone, one minute; 600 yards, 20 shots, prone, with no sighting shots, had 1350 entries.

The national pistol match was won by Frank Parmely of Burlington, Kan., with 285 out of a possible 300. Serg. E. N. Cox, marine corps, Paris Island, was second, with 280, and Capt. L. N. Rumsey Jr., Camp Perry, third, with 278. There were 1432 entries.

PELHAM BAY CREWS SHOW UP STRONGLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

PELHAM BAY, N. Y.—Pelham crews won two races and second place at the recent New York Athletic Club regatta on the Hudson River course. The Bluejackets won the one-mile, six-oared, whaleboat race and the two-mile, 10-oared cutter race. In the one-mile 10-oared race, Pelham was beaten by the Hingham Naval Training Station of Massachusetts. It was the seventh straight victory for Hingham, and the race was closely contested throughout.

Pelham won the whaleboat race hands down with a crew composed largely of rigging loft detail men. The Argentine crew from the Rivadavia were second.

LOUISIANA WILL HAVE FOOTBALL

Tulane University Candidates Have Already Started Practice Under Coach Shaughnessy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Louisiana will have collegiate football this year, with apparently little interruption to the schedule within the State from the war. The leading colleges held back their football plans until after a ruling had been received from the War Department; but when word came from Washington that all collegiate sports would be encouraged, Tulane and Louisiana State announced they would put teams in the field.

Mississippi Agricultural & Mechanical college has stated that it will have a team, so that the old three-cornered season between the two Louisiana universities and the Mississippi institution will be played as usual. A. B. Westerfield, president of the Tulane Athletic Council, made the announcement for Tulane and Louisiana State University, while news of the decision by the Mississippi Aggies was wired here from Jackson.

The Tulane candidates put on their uniforms for the first tryout on Monday, Sept. 16, about 30 candidates responding to the call of Coach Shaughnessy. Many of the 1917 players appeared in uniform, with a number of newcomers, among them Captain Dabuzies, star of the 1917 St. Stanislaus team, and Lytle Richeson, one of the best players on last year's Warren Easton Boys' High School eleven. Harold Gentling and Walter Barne, leaders of last season's Greenbacks, are among the holdovers. The eleven will open the season Oct. 5 with Jefferson College.

DECISION PERMITS PICKETING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—A decision to the effect that striking employees of a corporation have a right to establish a "picket" system, but that they may not trespass on the premises or property of the corporation in their picketing, has just been handed down by the state supreme court in the case of Burgess vs. the Georgia, Florida & Alabama Railroad.

R. H. ANDERSON IS ELECTED

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—R. H. Anderson '20 of Bridgeboro, N. J., has been elected captain of the Wesleyan University football team to succeed A. F. Markthaler of Elizabeth, N. J., who is in the aviation service. Anderson played tackle last fall.

LARGE SQUAD IS OUT AT LEHIGH

Thirteen of Last Year's Football Candidates Report for Practice at Bethlehem University

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa.—Prospects of turning out a strong football eleven at Lehigh University this fall are considered fairly bright, as a squad of about 40 is now attending the practice sessions, and among them are 13 members of last year's squad, seven of whom took part in some of the games. The majority of the rest of the candidates were freshmen in 1917.

Among those who are out are M. S. Saxman '18 and Dave Pfeiffer, ends; Victor Wysocki Jr. '20, who early last season played on the line, but in the closing games was used to a better advantage in the backfield; Edwin Booth '20 and Joseph Spagna '20, the latter a tackle; Gus Salvaria, a halfback, and James Nolan, quarterback; S. A. Webb, a Stevens man, and considered very good, but who last year was barred by reason of the one-year rule; G. S. Thompson, T. K. Vogeley, H. S. Bunn, H. Goldman and Sam Kaplan.

The new men are: N. D. Davis, J. M. McCabe, Lester Smith, W. R. Matison, E. J. Fincke, W. J. K. Selden, G. R. Swinton, R. F. Cahill, S. R. Kaufman, Nathan Tollin, B. N. Eisenberg, L. G. Wentling, W. H. Kreckler, Howard Ziegler, J. F. Badham, Harold Dix, E. F. McGinley, Wilbur Pierson, J. G. Stewart, W. W. Lindeman, O. V. Greene, G. D. Davis, M. A. Manley, T. Donovan and G. F. Shaner.

J. G. Bell will act as manager of the squad this season. Bell was elected assistant manager to J. M. Coleman, but assumes the latter's office now that Coleman has enlisted in the service.



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IMPORTANT NOTICE MEN IN THE DRAFT

The first division of the Y. M. C. A. Air-Plane School of 160 men is filled; a new Day Division starts 11 A. M. Monday, Sept. 23, and a new Evening Division starts 7 P. M., Thursday, Sept. 26.

Automobile School—(War Courses) new Day Division starts 9 A. M., Monday, Oct. 7. New Evening Division starts 7 P. M., Monday, Oct. 21.

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SOCIALISTS FROM AMERICA IN ITALY

Interchange of Ideas Between Five Delegates From United States and Leaders of the Italian Socialist Union in Rome

Rome, Italy.—The welcome extended by the press to the American Socialists on their arrival in Italy has been a very hearty one, although the official Socialist organ, *Avanti!*, may be cited as an exception. Their relations with the Italian Socialists who are in favor of the war have been of the most cordial character and it is noteworthy that Signor Bissolati stated that it was very desirable that they should approach the official Socialists (the neutralists) not with any illusion of being able to convert them, but in order to give them an idea of the strength of the convictions of the American Socialist proletariat on the subject of the war.

At Turin the leader of the party, Mr. Simons, speaking at a reception given to the Americans by the Socialist Union, declared that only victory would make socialism possible because it would strengthen the democratic institutions, without the triumph of which socialism would be impossible. The American Socialists were ready to give their last dollar, he declared, and to make the greatest sacrifice in the fight against German imperialism which threatened democratic institutions, and for Socialists to remain indifferent to the struggle would be to betray socialism. The visitors arrived in Rome in company with Signor de Ambris, the well known deputy, and among those waiting to meet them were Commendatore Rossi, chief of Cabinet to Signor Aliandemola, chief of Cabinet to Signor Bissolati, and Commendatore Rossi, chief of Cabinet to Signor Bissolati, as well as representatives of Signor Gallenga, Undersecretary for Propaganda Abroad and representatives of the Irredenta Social Democracy and of the Italian Socialist Union, the Union recently formed between Socialists of all shades of opinion who support the war.

The same evening a reception was held in their honor at which, in the course of an address of welcome made by Giovanni Lerdia in the name of the Socialist Union and the Chamber of Labor, he declared that the visitors came not only as Americans, but as Socialists, to draw the union closer which united their two peoples in the ideals for which they were fighting. They had shown the world, he said, that besides the problem of daily bread there were the problems of a greater idealism of life and they had wished to fight because they knew that the victory of the Central Empires would be the defeat of liberty. Other speakers who followed voiced the same feelings.

On the following day the five American Socialists, Mr. Simons, Mr. Russell, Mr. Spargo, Mr. Koppelman and Mr. Howat, were received by Signor Bissolati, who expressed the pleasure he felt, as a Socialist, in welcoming them; adding that he believed he might also greet them in the name of the government, which, as a war government, united all parties which undertook their duty to their country and to humanity. He thanked them for the valuable work of propaganda which they, as Socialists, were doing in Italy where there was still a portion of the working classes which did not fully understand the importance of this war of liberation of which the victorious conclusion would prepare the way for the triumph of socialism. He asked the visitors to remember that Italy had faced the effort and the sacrifices of the war regardless of all setbacks and condemnation and rejecting all the offers of the Central Empires. She had felt it her duty as a member of the European family, in order to fulfill her mission in the world, to take up arms with the same sentiments as those expressed in President Wilson's message.

Signor Bissolati went on to point out the spirit of international equity in which Italy was endeavoring to solve the problem of the oppressed nationalities of Austria-Hungary. The Italian people, he declared, knew that European peace would have a solid foundation in the friendship which would be established between them and the Juro-Slav people by means of just agreements and was resolved to do its utmost to see that this friendship was established on a lasting basis. The Minister then spoke of the problems which would come after the war and alluded to the commission instituted by the Italian Government for the study of these problems, stating that it was the duty of the Socialists to take part in it in order to further the coming of a Socialist solution of the problems of reorganization. The spirit of discipline and sacrifice which they as Socialists had inculcated into the masses during the war, while Mr. Spargo spoke in appreciation of Signor Bissolati's own efforts, which, he said, would always be linked with the story of international socialism.

Educational questions formed the subject of discussion when the American visitors were received by Signor Bissolati, Minister for Public Instruction, and himself a member of the Reformed Socialist Party, the Minister accentuated the importance which he attached to the formation of a sound national consciousness as one of the primary objects of education. He declared further that there should be exchange in intellectual matters among the great allied peoples as well as exchange of production. Teachers and students alike should visit other countries and come to understand their culture. England and France had already made arrangements, he said, for a reciprocal exchange of students and teachers. American professors had promised to come to Italy and he would be happy if a development of these intellectual relationships might take place under the auspices of the government.

In an interview with representatives of the Rome press, Mr. Russell emphasized the fact that it was the enthusiastic support of the war by the workers of America which had enabled the United States to make such a vast contribution to the war, and Mr. Russell also spoke with admiration of the enthusiasm and efficiency of the work of the Italian operators whom he had seen in the great establishments at Turin and Genoa.

SLACKERS DELAY SHIP PRODUCTION

(Continued from page one)

This policy will be applied to other industries as well as shipbuilding. According to the testimony of Mr. Piez, there are now engaged in ship construction 350,000 men, of whom 60,000 enjoyed deferred classification. The provost marshal-general will be asked to put 60,000 more on the deferred list, making an army of 120,000 men liable to military service, working in the shipyards. It is obviously incumbent on the authorities to see to it that these men work bona fide.

Since Jan. 1 of this year, 1,811,000 tons have been put into the service of the Shipping Board, as compared with 2,596,000 tons sunk by submarines during the same period of time. This plainly shows that the fond hope so often expressed that the United States alone could make up for the submarine ravages is still far from realized. The output for last month was 340,000 tons, as compared with 400,000 tons expected this month. This looks favorable as compared with 96,000 tons launched in January, but even at the rate of this month, the total at the end of the year 1918 will not come up to expectations.

EFFORTS TO DISABLE THRESHING OUTFITS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau.
SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—In addition to several mysterious farm fires in sections of South Dakota, in which barns and their contents were destroyed, several recent attempts have been made to disable threshing machines by placing pieces of scrap iron in the grain bundles. Members of the I. W. W. are believed to be responsible for these attempts to interfere with the food production of the State.

The latest attempt to destroy a threshing outfit is reported from Hanson County, southwest of Sioux Falls. A piece of an iron rod was fed into a separator, but the machine was stopped before great damage had been done. A search of the bundles in a portion of the field brought to light about half a gunny sack of scrap iron, consisting of iron rods, chains, cultivator shovels, etc., which had been carefully concealed in bundles throughout the field. Besides the scrap iron, a number of matches also had been secreted in the bundles, evidently for the purpose of setting fire to the threshing outfit and making sure of its destruction.

WOMEN OPPOSING HEALTH INSURANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau.
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Pledged to work energetically to defeat the so-called health insurance amendment to the state constitution at the November election, women representing prominent clubs of Southern California have organized the Women's Campaign Committee, affiliated with the California Research Society. Among the vice-presidents of the committee is Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs of America. At the organization meeting, a resolution was adopted declaring the proposed law a violation of the spirit of free government, a breach of the rights of citizens, as introducing into our system the burdens and restrictions of autocracy to the already enormous expense of state administration.

COTTON PRICE-FIXING STATEMENT EXPECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Within the next 48 hours, President Wilson is expected to issue a statement regarding the attitude of the Administration toward the fixing of prices for cotton. Ever since the War Industries Board, through its chairman, Bernard Baruch, intimated that a board had been appointed to stabilize and supervise the distribution of cotton, the whole South has been up in arms, and senators and representatives have used all possible influence to get the War Industries Board to withdraw its decision. The fight was carried to the White House, where the disposition evidently is to abide by the decision and advice of the experts responsible for the war industries of the nation.

MR. SCHWAB SEES NEW SOCIAL ERA

Aristocracy of Future, He Says, Will Be Composed of Men Who Do Something for Their Fellow Men and Country

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau.
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The true aristocrat of the future will be the man of integrity, having in his heart the love of his fellows, possessing a sturdy character, said Charles M. Schwab, director of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, at a New York club the evening of a day recently when he was received with great enthusiasm by the workmen in the Standard shipyards on Staten Island.

"We are about to enter," said Mr. Schwab, "if indeed we have not already entered, a new social era for the future, one which few persons today ever dreamed was possible. It is an era which means that the aristocracy of the future will not be one of wealth or of birth, but of the man who does something for his fellow men and his country. It will be a truer life of democracy than in the past. There will be no sharp distinctions between rich and poor. The merely rich man will have no credit in the community if he is of no use to the world."

Mr. Schwab said that during August 350,000 tons of shipping, deadweight, not launchings, were put in commission. He would be disappointed if the August record should not prove to be one of the smallest attained in the yards.

To the shipworkers Mr. Schwab said: "Let us see this job through, and when the war is over we will hold up our heads and say with pride that we are American citizens."

LABOR SUPPLY AND STREET RAILWAYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau.
MONTREAL, Que.—The Royal Commission on Shipyards, which has been in session for over a month, inquiring into labor questions which have arisen in shipyards in Montreal, Quebec, Lewis, Three Rivers and Sorel, has succeeded in securing the signing of an agreement which will assure for the duration of the European war work in these important shipbuilding centers. It is provided that nine hours shall constitute a day's work, instead of 10 hours, as hitherto. The workmen will be paid time-and-a-half for all overtime, and in certain cases double time. After the 1st of February next, the scale of pay will be revised in accordance with any increase or decrease that has taken place in the cost of living during the preceding year, as may be shown by the official tables published by the Labor Department of the Dominion Government.

Are the companies paying an adequate and proper wage? What changes in wage scale ought, consistently with the public interests, to be made to secure a more nearly adequate supply of labor? Are the employment conditions such as to attract the largest number of desirable employees? Are the companies failing to utilize any available mode of obtaining an adequate supply of desirable employees? Is their policy or practice with respect to employment or non-employment of men such as to attract or keep away workers who might help the companies to more nearly fill their obligations?

CHANGES IN LIQUOR LAW ARE OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau.
WINNIPEG, Man.—The members of the Telephone Operators Union went on record by a unanimous resolution as being opposed to any movement to make legal the selling of beers and light wines in Manitoba. The text of the resolution shows the members of the union unequivocally opposed to the reintroduction of the drink traffic in dry Manitoba. The members took the stand that it was the women and children who had been the chief sufferers from the legal sale of beers, wines and other intoxicants.

About 10 days ago, the members of the Women's Labor League of this city passed a resolution calling upon the authorities to remove the ban on the selling of light wines and beers in the hotels. The resolution was the subject of much adverse editorial comment in the Winnipeg newspapers, it being pointed out that it was the children of the workman who used to be without shoes and food, in the old days when the week's pay was spent in the saloon. The Next-of-Kin Association held a mass meeting at which a resolution was passed expressing disgust at the action of the Women's Labor League. One speaker strongly repudiated the statement that the Next-of-Kin women would desire any action being taken that would bring back the drink traffic which had caused so much suffering in the Province.

GREAT CALIFORNIA LOSS LAID TO I. W. W.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau.
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Five million dollars' worth of damage has been done in Southern California by members of the Industrial Workers of the World since the war began, according to an estimate made by Thomas C. Walton, United States marshal, who has just returned from a tour of his district. Included in the incendiary list are planning mills, factories, grain fields, haystacks and other property that would be of assistance to the government in the prosecution of the war.

WOMEN TO BE USED IN FREIGHT YARDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau.
DAVENPORT, Ia.—Women are to be installed in the Rock Island transfer freight yards at Silvis, Ill., in an effort to overcome the freight congestion at that point. Silvis is the point where the freight in less than carload lots is made over for the long hauls. It has served as a freight clearing house on the line for shipments from a large territory, including the Dakotas, Iowa and Minnesota. At this point cars are reloaded for the long hauls between the two coasts, the Great Lakes and the Gulf.

Truck women have been tried by the Rock Island, and with such success that they were introduced at the local freight house a short time ago. These experiments have led the company to open the transfer yards at Silvis to women if they can be secured. Scarcity of man-power has made this necessary. With the promise of a more acute situation growing out of the new draft, the railroads are being forced to look to the women as the logical solution of the help problem. Positions of this kind were formerly considered too laborious for women, but they have been making good wherever they have been given an opportunity in the West.

STRIKE PREVENTION ORDER IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau.
OTTAWA, Ont.—An order in council has been passed dealing with strikes in Canada. Authority has been given to Sir Percy Sherwood, chief of the Dominion police, to enforce the Industrial Disputes Act. This act makes it an offense for any body of men to strike before a conciliation board has been appointed. Hitherto the enforcement of the Industrial Disputes Act has rested upon provincial authorities, but it is felt by the federal government that at the present moment steps should be taken to prevent the disruption of business by strikes before the matters in dispute have been heard by either the Conciliation Board or the War Labor Board.

AGREEMENT REACHED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau.
MONTREAL, Que.—The Royal Commission on Shipyards, which has been in session for over a month, inquiring into labor questions which have arisen in shipyards in Montreal, Quebec, Lewis, Three Rivers and Sorel, has succeeded in securing the signing of an agreement which will assure for the duration of the European war work in these important shipbuilding centers. It is provided that nine hours shall constitute a day's work, instead of 10 hours, as hitherto. The workmen will be paid time-and-a-half for all overtime, and in certain cases double time. After the 1st of February next, the scale of pay will be revised in accordance with any increase or decrease that has taken place in the cost of living during the preceding year, as may be shown by the official tables published by the Labor Department of the Dominion Government.

LABOR APPEAL BOARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau.
OTTAWA, Ont.—Justice F. S. MacLennan of the Superior Court of Montreal has been appointed permanent chairman of the Labor Appeal Board. The board has been appointed for the purpose of hearing appeals from the findings of conciliation boards established under the Industrial Disputes Act. The act provides for arbitration in labor disputes taking place on public utilities or in plants engaged in the manufacture of war supplies.

MILLERS ARE ORGANIZING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—For the purpose of protecting the interests of the millers, and establishing a clearing house and bureau of information for millers' problems, there has recently been formed in San Francisco the South Pacific Millers Association. The organization is to include all flour and cereal millers grinding wheat or other grains in the states of California, Arizona and Nevada. Winslow L. Beedy of San Francisco was chosen president.

LABOR INQUIRY BLOCKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau.
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The War Labor Board held a hearing on transit labor problems on Thursday, despite the objection of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company that the board had no jurisdiction in such matters. It was later brought out that the treasurer of the Employees Association and the treasurer of the company were the same man, and that the association could not interfere with the corporation's interests.

TEACHERS PLEDGE LOYALTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—All teachers employed in the public schools here are being required to sign a pledge of loyalty to the national government before they are permitted to sign their teaching contracts for the year. Thus far there has not been a single refusal. The pledging is not confined to the teachers, but includes all employees of the Board of Education.

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An ideal farm home in the Imperial Valley in Southern California; 88 acres all in high state of cultivation, mostly alfalfa, newly arranged for irrigation with the necessary ditches, checks and water gates, an abundance of wood, fenced for hogs and cattle, with the necessary outbuildings and corals; new 8-room frame house with concrete basement and screened porch; concrete walks, shade and fruit trees with plenty of flowers and fruits; located one mile from city of Imperial; the water is very mild with few light frosts; price \$200,000. For further particulars write owner, D. E. COON, Imperial, California.

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Bids to be opened at 9 A. M. Monday, September 23, 1918.

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The Trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway Company desire bids for 8½ concrete tiles, 40 feet long, driven in place on lot on Middle Street, East Boston.

Full information can be obtained from F. E. Low, Architect, Room 514, 101 Milk Street, Boston. Bids will close at 12 o'clock noon, Sept. 23, 1918.

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

A FESTIVAL OF CHAMBER MUSIC

Prize Quartet by Iarecki Played at Pittsfield, Mass.—Longy Club of Wind Instruments Also Takes Part in Concerts

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Berkshire Festival of Chamber Music—Held in the Music Temple, South Mountain, Pittsfield, Mass., Sept. 16, 17 and 18. The program:

Sept. 16, Afternoon, the Berkshire String Quartet (Messrs. Kortschak, Kotarsky, Evans and Stoeber)—Beethoven, quartet in E flat major, op. 127; Reiser, quartet in E minor (first performance); Thullie, quartet, op. 20 (Mrs. F. S. Coolidge, pianist, assisting).

Sept. 17, Morning, the Elshuco Trio (Messrs. Gardner, Willeke and Epstein)—Brahms, trio in C minor, op. 101; Ravel, trio in A minor; Schubert, trio in B flat, op. 89, No. 1.

Sept. 17, Evening, the Longy Club of Wind Instrument Players (Messrs. Longy, Nason, Brooks, de Mailly, Sand, Vannin, Hain, Lorbeer, Mueller, Piller, Nappi and de Voto)—Works by Mozart, d'Indy, Loebl, Caplet and Ferné.

Sept. 18, Morning, the Letz Quartet (Messrs. Letz, Harms, Kreiner and Mass)—Mozart, quartet in G major, K. 387; Beethoven, quartet in E flat major, op. 74; Tanevich, quartet in B flat major, op. 6, No. 19.

Sept. 18, Afternoon, the Berkshire String Quartet, with Messrs. Kreiner and Mass assisting—Mozart, quartet, K. No. 387; Beethoven, quartet in E flat major, op. 74; Tanevich, quartet in B flat major, op. 6, No. 19.

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Before Pittsfield became a suburb of New York, and before the Berkshire countryside became a playground for metropolitan people of wealth, musical activity here was in a condition which would doubtless bear to be called "incubate." Back in the days when this city was a mere village at the intersection of two New England highways, there may have been a thriving rural singing school in some building among the elm trees; and at evening on the steps of such building, the planter who was traveling from Springfield to Albany may have met the drover who was on his way from Vermont down into Connecticut, and they may have exchanged views with him on the merits of songs and swapped stories with him about the skill of singing masters. But more significantly, perhaps, than that, was there not once an academy, or seminary, here, at which young women were quite famously taught the accomplishment of piano playing? Whatever were the musical beginnings of the place, a great fruition was to be looked for. The countryman had gone to town and come back, rich and renowned, and to his ancestral acres, and the summer immigrant arriving and bringing the landscape architect in his train, tended to produce an environment in which music, particularly the kind known as chamber music, could blossom forth in full splendor. For chamber music, or more specifically, string quartet music, which by many is regarded as the sum and idealization of all expression in tone, demands for its sustenance only some enthusiasm, a moment of leisure and a patron.

Should anybody ask why a patron for music should arise in the Berkshire Hills, rather than in some other region where people of large means congregate in summer, and should anybody ask why a great new influence in American art should originate upon a mountain side at the outskirts of the principal Berkshire town, the answer should not be difficult. Pittsfield, though a few miles up the valley from Stockbridge, is an essential part of the locality in which the Field family thought out the direction that the commercial and legal life of the United States should take, and in which the Sedgwick family has mediated upon ways to hold the country true to its literary heritage. Yes, indeed, this is a place where schemes of broad scope can be expected to originate. And that the chamber music festival instituted by Mrs. F. S. Coolidge is a matter to figure in the annals of the country, nobody who attended the concerts given this week, in the frame building on the slope of South Mountain can doubt. Out of all the 700 or 800 persons who in the course of the three days rode or walked up the mountain to the music hall, probably there were few but commented in one way or another on the national bearing of the enterprise; and Rubin Goldmark, who addressed the audience at the close of the Wednesday afternoon concert, made that his chief point.

It might have been better if Pittsfield, the New York suburb, could have yielded room to Pittsfield, the old Berkshire town. But no. The city and its alarms persisted in getting into the program. The musicians devoted the occasion partly to Beethoven, whose music some persons wish to have interned for the period of the war, and they were inclined to be apprehensive about their procedure. In consequence, certain guests who are important in the American academic world, along with guests of French affiliations, discussed a proposal for signing a paper, in which they would urge the public not to throw Beethoven over. But in the midst of things the mountain intervened. The hour struck for the concert, and the climb had to begin.

Besides the Beethoven uneasiness, there was a feeling of regret manifested that the festival could not have been open to ticket purchasers. The same feeling is always in evidence more or less at the Norfolk (Conn.) music festival, which only those who receive invitations from chorus members can attend. But such a feeling has very slight justification in the case of the Berkshire chamber music concert. For whatever went on here this

week was but a rehearsal of what the Berkshire String Quartet, the Letz Quartet, the Elshuco Trio and the Longy Club will perform at their concerts in public halls all the season.

From the viewpoint of interpretation, or rather, perhaps, of organization, the chamber music festival disclosed strong potentialities in the new group of players known under the strangely commercial sounding name of Elshuco Trio. It is made up of the promising violinist, Mr. Gardner; of the masterful violoncellist, Mr. Willeke; and of the remarkable though imperfectly known pianist, Mr. Epstein. It should make trio playing and sonata playing popular, if any group can. The excellence of its work depends particularly on the pianist's power of blending the quality of his tone with that of the stringed instruments, of adjusting the power of his tone so as to obtain the right balance with them and of phrasing the music in a style that agrees with their technical peculiarities. The artists distinguished themselves in the Ravel trio, in which at one time the piano has to accompany the strings in their acute registers and at another in their low registers; and they made a triumph in the Schubert trio in B flat major.

Again from the viewpoint of interpretation and organization, the Letz Quartet made a delightful showing. Those who remember Mr. Letz as the second violinist of the Kneisel Quartet may think of him as one who is contented with a passive rôle in the drama. But they have hardly a correct view. He does, indeed, concede much to his associates, almost to the point, sometimes, of sacrificing the clarity of his technique; but he admirably succeeds in drawing out their abilities and in gaining a generally rich blend of tone. There was much Mozart on the programs of the festival and some of it might have been left out, but not the quartet in G major which Mr. Letz and his three gifted companions presented. In a series of performances by musicians and for musicians, the Letz Quartet was conspicuous for being at ease with its task and for not taking itself with too much seriousness of the master-tongued sort.

Of the other two organizations that took part, little is to be said that could not have been said at their public appearance of last season. The Berkshire String Quartet opened the festival with a profoundly careful study of the Beethoven quartet of the late period in E flat major. It produced with great conscientiousness the composition by Tadeusz Iarecki, which won the \$1000 prize offered by Mrs. Coolidge, and the work by Alois Reiser, which came out second in the contest. The Longy Club, making its first appearance of the season with its membership somewhat changed from last year, played pieces from its repertory to general applause.

Of the two new quartets produced, that by Iarecki shows perhaps the greater originality, but that by Reiser without much question has the larger appeal. The prize-winner makes some interesting experiments in treatment of the four instruments and he manages, somewhat violently at times, to individualize his voices very well. He goes in for a good deal of dramatic expression which he could probably better obtain with an orchestra, and he rather misses his way in his excursions into the realm of form. As to feeling, he seems to get close to the tragic now and then, but in his scherzo he gives little impression of the genuine humorist.

The winner of second place in the contest, in his turn, has very significant mastery of form, and he knows modern harmony with a thoroughness to give a college professor of music a start. Moreover, he is a persuasive sentimentalist and an irresistible humorist. Unfortunately, probably, for his case before the jury, he fails to give the conviction of being absolutely original. His quartet is, forthwith, a paraphrase, to a certain extent, of Debussy's great composition, but such a charming one that no listener can withhold approval.

MUSIC OF MODERN GERMANS DISCARDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Alfred Hertz, for more than 13 years director of "Wagnerian music drama at the Metropolitan Grand Opera House, and for three years past director of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, has announced that the local organization, to be under his direction for another year, would offer no music by any living German composer. The symphony programs for the series of 12 pairs will present Beethoven, Brahms, Wagner, Schubert, Schumann, Mendelssohn and other classic and near-modern scores of Teutonic origin, but no Richard Strauss, no Humperdinck and no Mahler, who though Bohemian born was Vienna bred. Mr. Hertz will give Mozart but no Beethoven, and von Weber will be heard but Georg Schumann will not.

Mr. Hertz will employ much Russian music on his schedules, and from the Slav as well as from France will make up what lack the elimination of modern German music will involve. His attitude toward modern German music was, until the entrance of the United States in the war, most friendly. He and Humperdinck were fast friends of many years. Humperdinck's signature on the infamous manifesto which asserted the right and justice of Germany in her attack on Belgium and Luxemburg, naturally placed Humperdinck outside the pale of American sympathies. And Mr. Hertz wisely recognizing that, has eliminated the composer of "Hänsel and Gretel," though he played him prominently in the recent past.



Pierre Monteux

Conductor of Boston Symphony Orchestra during October

BOSTON ORCHESTRA CONDUCTOR

Pierre Monteux, the conductor who will open the season for the Boston Symphony Orchestra, is a native of Paris. He received his musical education at the Paris Conservatory, where he studied solfeggio and harmony with Lavignac, counterpoint and fugue with Charles Lenepveu, and violin with Berthelier. His original ambition was to become a violinist and as such he made his public debut with a string quartet in Paris, 1894; but it was not long before he confined his work to conducting.

His first experience as a conductor of important works was gained with the Concerts Colonne in Paris, a position which he held until 1911. At that time he connected himself with the Ballet Russe, making all in all four tours with that organization through the capitals of Europe. Meanwhile he found further outlet for his ability in a series of concerts at the Paris Casino which he devoted to a great extent to the production of ultra-modern works.

Nor has his experience been limited to the concert and ballet field. The season of 1913-14 he spent at the Paris Opéra, and he has also conducted at the Théâtre des Champs Elysées, the Châtelet and the Odéon, Covent Garden and Drury Lane in London, and in opera houses in Berlin, Vienna and Budapest.

Mr. Monteux made his first appearance as a conductor in America, when Serge Diaghileff brought the Ballet Russe to this country in the fall of 1916 and he continued with that project for its entire second season, during which he was heard in the large cities of the United States. When the Metropolitan Opera Company decided last year to devote greater attention to the production of French operas, Mr. Monteux was engaged and spent the season of 1917-18 in that capacity. Two new works were introduced to his direction, the opera "Marouf," and Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Coeq d'Or."

During the summer of 1917, the enterprise of certain public-spirited men in New York City made possible a series of summer concerts at St. Nicholas Rink. The orchestra was placed under the leadership of Mr. Monteux, who conducted a wide variety of orchestral compositions of both serious and lighter nature. His best work at the time was manifested in his conducting of compositions of the modern French and Russian schools.

As has been intimated, Mr. Monteux has always had a preference for the moderns, even for those who have been dubbed ultra-modern. It is worthy of comment to record that among the first performances over which he presided are to be numbered the Stravinsky ballets "Pétouchka" and "Le Sacre du Printemps," the same composer's opera, "Le Rossignol," Debussy's "Jeux" and "Gigues," Ravel's ballet, "Daphnis et Chloé," and "Valses Nobles et Sentimentales" and "Le Jolie Jeu du Furet" of Roger-Ducasse.

Pierre Monteux is a most quiet and unassuming man. He dislikes heartily to talk of his work or of his own career. Criticism—and he has been subjected to much at the hands of certain New York critics—does not affect him. He is content to do his work as he sees it and to allow the public and the critics to draw whatever critical conclusion they may.

His life is most unpretentious. One never sees him about New York in the restaurants or cafés, but on the other hand he is always to be reached at his home on the upper West Side. He married Mlle. Germaine Benedictus in Paris in 1910. His wife is ever to be seen with him both coming and going from the opera house, and the two seem thoroughly happy and content to live the quietest of lives in order that Mr. Monteux may have full opportunity to devote his time and energy to his work. They have been spending the summer near Stamford, Conn. The trustees of the orchestra an-

nounce that 11 soloists will assist at the concerts of the season, which begins on Oct. 11. They are Mabel Garrison, soprano, Florence Easton, soprano, Sophie Braslau, contralto, Emilio de Gogorza, baritone, Jascha Heifetz, violinist, Jacques Thibaud, violinist, Josef Hofmann, pianist, Harriet Bauer, pianist, Arthur Rubinstein, pianist, Olga Samoroff, pianist, Mischa Levitzki, pianist, Joseph Bonnet, organist. Besides these, the new concert master, Fredrick Fradkin, will be heard, as will Sylvain Noack, the second concert master, and Josef Malkin, the first cellist.

Former Boston Conductors

Six Men Have Led the Orchestra Thus Far

The appointment of a new conductor of the famous Boston Symphony Orchestra brings to mind many pleasant reminiscences of former conductors, their methods and the results they accomplished, beginning with Georg Henschel in 1881, the orchestra's first season. Mr. Henschel was, first of all, a singer of distinction, but he had also more or less experience as a conductor, and as he was not only foreign, but without better than anyone available at the time, the results the first season were eminently satisfactory, especially as to programs, which offered most of the then novelties in orchestral music.

Mr. Henschel remained in Boston three seasons, and was succeeded by Wilhelm Gericke, from Vienna, one who proved in many ways the best conductor the orchestra ever had. Mr. Gericke was a great drill master; he knew the value of "team work" and with the addition of Mr. Kneisel and other young musicians whom he brought over, he made the orchestra well-nigh perfect as to ensemble and tonal beauty and strength.

When Mr. Gericke returned to Vienna at the end of the season of 1888, he left for his successor, Arthur Nikisch, a perfectly drilled orchestral machine, which if memory serves, lapsed a little in efficiency, during Mr. Nikisch's four years' stay, although even then he showed that genius for conducting and that peculiarly temperamental style of interpretation, which he has in more recent years developed to an extraordinary degree. Rightly or wrongly, there was friction between the conductor and the management, so that Emil Paur became conductor of the orchestra at the beginning of the season of 1893-94. Mr. Paur gave some excellent programs, and was the first to play in Boston such works as Tchaikovsky's "Pathetic" symphony, and Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Schéhérazade" suite, both of which have since become established favorites. Mr. Paur was conservative compared with many, but he maintained the established high standard of efficiency and when in 1898 Mr. Gericke again returned, for a stay of several seasons, he found things in an eminently satisfactory condition.

Mr. Gericke's second term was marked by the same perfection of ensemble and finish, and his programs, generally interesting, furnished most of the worthy novelties as they came into vogue. During this second term the new Symphony Hall was built and occupied for the regular concerts. When he returned to Vienna in 1906, after a two-period incumbency of 13 years, it was felt that as a drill master he had few if any equals, and his interpretations as a whole were broad-minded and sincere, even if at times inclined to be academic and dry.

Then followed Dr. Karl Muck, who brought a new individuality as to interpretation, and his first engagement of two seasons will be well remembered, as will also his work as conductor in his second term, which terminated last season under regrettable conditions. Between the two terms of Dr. Muck, one must not forget Max Fiedler, one whom it was a pleasure to know, and his term was productive of much that was excellent, and enjoyable, although it must be confessed that the ensemble of the orchestra suffered to some extent. No conductor of American ante-

cedents has as yet ruled the destinies of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, though rumor had it, after Mr. Nikisch left in 1893, that Theodore Thomas, then in Chicago, was considered for a successor, and it has been affirmed that he could have had the position if he had wished to leave Chicago, a step that for various reasons he was unable to take.

ORIGINS OF THE GENEVAN PSALTER

Interesting Lecture Traces the Course and Vicissitudes of This Collection of Melodies

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—It is a matter for gratification that in spite of all the seismic changes of the last four years the Musical Association is carrying on its valued work. At the last meeting of the forty-third session, a scholarly paper was read by the Rev. G. R. Woodward on "The Genevan Psalter of 1562; set in four-part harmony by Claude Goudimel in 1565."

He said that the Genevan psalter owed much to Clement Marot, who began the versification in French, and that the germ of the whole work was to be found in his metrical version of Psalm vi. The lecturer gave an interesting sketch of Marot's career, and his versification of many psalms, stating that these were originally sung to popular airs by both Roman Catholics and Calvinists. Marot did not finish the work, which was later completed by Théodore de Béza. About 120 varieties of meter were employed by these two makers of the psalter, whose verse lent itself to the melodists and inspired Bourgeois, and those who came after him, in adapting or composing of the various tunes which have belonged to the Genevan psalter from that time onward. Some of these melodies were taken from ancient Latin hymns, others from popular secular songs. They were tuneful and vigorous and within easy range of the voice. There was no long succession of minims, but the settings were varied by the use of semibreves, judiciously placed, and by syncope. It is noticeable that the time in the tunes was always imperfect, since perfect or triple time was considered unsuitable for sacred use.

In connection with Goudimel, Mr. Woodward said that about 10 years ago he had discovered that the British Museum possessed a complete and trustworthy edition of his settings of the tunes, printed at Delft in 1602. These harmonies, simple, solid, and substantial, represented the mature work of the master. There were settings for the complete book of Psalms; but where the same melody was given to two or more psalms, Goudimel added to a simple version a more elaborate form arranged as a motet. They were written in four parts, the canto fermo usually being assigned to the tenor voice, but in 17 cases it was allotted to the uppermost voice.

As evidence of the great popularity of the Genevan psalter, may be mentioned the 837 editions, either of the psalter itself, or of works bearing upon it. In Holland it was soon translated into Dutch, the original rhythms and rhymes being so carefully preserved that not a single musical note was altered. These psalms were taken up by the common people, as well as by musicians, and proved to be an important aid to the reformers in their work. Dr. W. H. Frere, in his introduction to the "Historical Edition of Hymns Ancient and Modern," gives a precise account of the Genevan psalm tunes which found place in various English and Scottish psalters, and has learnedly set forth the violations of text that Bourgeois and his successors have suffered at the hands of psalter makers. Instead of the 120 different meters, abounding in trochaic endings, so plentiful in the French, Dutch, Italian and German languages, but scarce in the modern English and Scottish tongues, Sternhold, Hopkins, and their contemporaries contented themselves with about eight meters only, most of them being in common or double common measure. Sometimes, but rarely, English words were written, tallying with the music note, but far more frequently, even when the melody was correctly given, the words were wrongly accorded. Sometimes a Bourgeois tune had been laid upon the beat of popular cruetes, being now stretched out, now shortened, while the rhythm had often been needlessly altered.

Of late years, compilers of hymnals,

instead of taking Bourgeois' tunes and Goudimel's harmonies, had ignorantly or deliberately chosen debased English or corrupt Scottish forms of a Genevan tune, and then, to make bad worse, had actually dressed up a Sixteenth-Century melody in a Twentieth-Century style of harmonization. No fault could be found with the settings of the French tunes in the English psalters, for they were the work of some of the best musicians of the Elizabethan era, and the harmonies were always far superior to the poor words to which they were wedded. Unfortunately the form of Bourgeois' tunes had almost invariably been altered to suit the English or Scottish verse. The Genevan psalter became better known in Germany in 1572 through the versification of 50 psalms by Schedius; in the following year Lobwasser translated the whole psalter into German verse, and many of the Genevan psalm tunes appeared in various Gesangbücher, Bach making use of a number of them.

The illustrations to Mr. Woodward's paper were drawn from "Songs of Synon," and sung by a quartet consisting of Mrs. Lester Jones, Miss Kate Mayes, Mr. Lester Jones and Mr. Charles Page.

ENGLISH NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—To judge by the first two weeks of the promenade concerts, there is no diminution this season in that hearty and affectionate welcome which has been accorded to them in past years. Special interest was evinced in the production of the humorous American suite, "Adventures in a Perambulator," by John Alden Carpenter. It is certainly a clever contribution to program music, and gives the impressions of an infant in the course of a morning's outing, by means of a series of mirth-provoking tone pictures. Among the incidents portrayed are a conversation between the baby's nurse and a policeman, the familiar grinding of the hurdy-gurdy (with a fascinating waltz theme), whole companies of dogs, and finally a delightful dream. Mr. Carpenter is an accomplished orchestrator and the work is full of color and musicianship, possessing individuality and real charm. Many of those who were present undoubtedly hope that Sir Henry Wood will be persuaded to repeat the suite at an early date.

Dr. Lyell Taylor, musical director under the Brighton Town Council, has tendered his resignation of the appointment which he holds at present. In accepting that resignation the members of the committee have expressed their great appreciation of the service he has rendered to the town during the past seven years. This does not mean that the orchestral concerts of which Mr. Taylor has been the conductor will be given up; but merely that he and the entire orchestra pass into the service of the West Pier Company. According to an official announcement, the West Pier directors have made a contract for the engagement of conductor and orchestra for a series of years on the same terms as their contract with the Brighton Corporation, which does not intend to engage another municipal orchestra.

Proposals have lately been made for the foundation of a rehearsal club in London, at which artists may meet periodically for the purpose of practicing new British works, in order to be ready to produce them in such a manner as to give them a real chance of being appreciated at their full value. Mr. W. W. Cobbett, who urges forward this idea in The Music Student, appears to have been led to it by noticing that, while music-lovers in Bournemouth and Eastbourne have the opportunity of listening to orchestral music twice a day, chamber music is almost entirely neglected. One of the reasons for this, he thinks, is that whenever artists are engaged for chamber work they generally come down for the day from London and return again the same evening; a practice that gives them no opportunity of thoroughly rehearsing an unfamiliar British work. This in itself provides somewhat slender ground for the formation of such a rehearsal club; nevertheless, in whatever circumstances the idea originated, it may bear good fruit. Mr. Cobbett commends the proposal to the newly formed British Music Society—a body that seems admirably adapted to carry it into effect.

ORCHESTRAL CONCERT HEARD IN MELBOURNE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Melbourne has the opportunity of again hearing some of the masterpieces of orchestral music worthily performed. Since the "good old days" (some seven years or more ago) when the tide of orchestral music, under the sway of Professor Marshall-Hall, was at its flood, nothing of such interpretative significance has been revealed to the public as that given at the concert under the auspices of The Lady Northcote Permanent Orchestra Trust Fund by Mr. Henri Verbruggen, director of the Sydney Conservatorium.

During this period of "lean years" Melbourne, through misunderstandings and union troubles among the musicians, has been, orchestrally speaking, well-nigh starved. The efforts of amateur orchestral societies—the city possesses at least one excellent one—though laudable, can never be completely satisfying, especially in the higher realms of orchestral music. The eager audience which filled the Melbourne Town Hall, unmistakably showed how the public desire was being answered.

While the program presented by Mr. Verbruggen contained nothing to attract mere seekers after novelty, it was, on the whole, wisely chosen, consisting of Beethoven's "Leonora" overture No. 3, the C minor symphony No. 5, excerpts from Wagner's "Lohengrin," the prelude to Elgar's "Dream of Gerontius," and part of a Bizet "L'Arlesienne" suite. The Beethoven and the Elgar numbers afforded him an opportunity to display his powers as an interpretative artist without unduly taxing the capacity of the orchestra to respond to his promptings.

The remaining numbers on the program, while appealing to that section of the audience which is satisfied with works more or less easy of comprehension, could more easily be prepared in the limited time that was at his disposal for rehearsal than would have been possible with works of a more complex character.

To say that the performance reached the highest standard of excellence would be to overstate the case; but this by no means implies any reflection upon Mr. Verbruggen's conducting. Players who have for the occasion been specially gathered together from various sources, and in the engagement of whom much tact has had to be displayed, are very apt to lack cohesion and responsiveness, which are so essential if the finest results are to be achieved. A conductor is likely to find himself considerably hampered in the expression of his ideals when dealing for the first time with a body of instrumentalists, however excellent they may be as individual players, in whom the feeling of corporate unity is not strongly existent. That in this instance Mr. Verbruggen was so hampered to some extent is indisputable.

Nevertheless, the results achieved by the conductor were in a very high degree commendable. His readings of the Beethoven numbers, eminently sane and logical throughout, were particularly distinguished by a rhythmic subtlety, a fine appreciation of tonal balance and refined phrasings. The Wagner items had full justice done to them. Perhaps the least satisfactory number, though only relatively so, was the Elgar prelude, which doubtless suffered from the paucity of rehearsals.

That Mr. Verbruggen obtained such results from players most of whom are engaged at theaters and picture shows, and quite out of touch with symphonic work—with only two sectional and two full rehearsals, is assuredly a revelation of his genius. Without doubt he is a conductor of the very highest caliber.

The personnel of the orchestra was on the whole satisfactory; the "strings" being the strongest branch. With such a body of men (and women) formed into a permanent symphonic orchestra, and trained by such an artist as Mr. Verbruggen, Melbourne could once more lift its head.

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THE HOME FORUM

Prince Louis Napoleon in London

In "In the Days of the Dandies," Lord Lamington tells of his meeting with Louis Napoleon at Gore House. "He was always there. The strange thing is that the Count d'Orsay, who was such a remarkable judge of character, had no opinion of the Prince's ability. 'C'est un brave garçon,' he used to say, 'mais pas d'esprit'; and he smiled when the Prince used to speak of the possibility of his return triumphant to France—a conviction which he always possessed. At the time of the vacancy of the Greek throne it was suggested that the Prince might be an excellent candidate for the succession; if elected, he would have been so with the good wishes of France and England. This was Lord Palmerston's idea; but when the Prince was sounded on the subject he declined at once, and privately explained that all his hopes were centered in France. He had such implicit confidence in the future, that he used to say to his cousin, the Duke of Hamilton (Francis Marie of France), 'Marie, when I am at the Tuileries I shall make such and such changes; and she would reply, 'Louis, you would not always talk like this—people only laugh at you.' Even when he was leaving Paris for his prison at Ham, he turned to the officer who commanded the guard of Chasseurs drawn up on the platform of the station, and expressed his intention of changing the uniform of the regiment. He was a singular fatalist, like his uncle with the sun of Austerlitz."

A Boy From Malaga

From Hawthorne's notebook, while he was in the Salem customhouse. On board my salt-vessels and collars there are many things happening, many pictures which, in future years when I am again busy at the pen of fiction, I could weave in. For these three or four days I have been observing a little Mediterranean boy from Malaga, not more than ten or eleven years old, but who is already a citizen of the world, and seems to be just as gay and contented on the deck of a Yankee coal-vessel as he could be while playing beside his mother's door. It is touching to see how free and happy he is—how the little fellow takes the whole wide world for his home, and all mankind for his family. He talks Spanish—at least that is his native tongue; but he is very intelligent in English, and has a smattering of the speech of other countries, whether the winds have carried this little sea-bird. Every now and then he undresses himself and leaps overboard, plunging beneath the waves as if the sea were as native to him as the earth. Then he runs up the rigging of the vessel as if he meant to fly away through the air. I must remember this little boy.

Patience

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GEORGE GRANVILLE, Lord Lansdowne, a gentleman who was born when "Old Rowley" was King in England, and who saw no less than seven monarchs mount the throne of that country, of whom the last was the "Bantam cock of Herrenhausen," has left the world a collection of epigrams, which, truth to tell, sound much better than they wear. One of these epigrams, and one which has been quoted in innumerable ways, is contained in the couplet:—

"Patience is the virtue of an ass,
That trots beneath his burden and is quiet."

The idea is typical of that great century of materiality, the eighteenth. But what is more curious is that it should be the product of some sixty generations of men, orthodoxly brought up in the dogmas of scholastic theology.

Now, let anyone go back to the beginning of those eighteen centuries, let that person read the words of a real Christian teacher, the Apostle James, and it is certain that a very different ideal of patience will be gained. For here is what James writes:—"My brethren, count it all joy when ye fall into divers temptations; knowing this, that the trying of your faith worketh patience. But let patience have her perfect work, that ye may be perfect and entire, wanting nothing." It is, surely, only necessary to read that saying, carefully, to see how completely the eighteenth century misunderstood the First Century's idea of patience. And the slightly contemptuous reading, which passed muster in the eighteenth century, has continued largely down to our own time.

The fact is that the Greek word *trypaō*, translated patience in the Gospel of James, does not mean, and never did mean tamely submitting to a burden, after the manner of Lord Lansdowne's ass. It means, literally, "a remaining behind," and so, "a holding out under," and in this way, came to signify steadfast resistance or patience. Tested by the sentence already quoted from the Epistle of James, this is precisely what the apostle was insisting on, and it must be remembered that the writings of the apostle are essentially scientific. The man who resisting divers temptations finds the trial developing his patience, has emphatically been steadfast in will-doing. And this, surely, is what Mrs. Eddy means when she writes, on page 454 of Science and Health, "Wait patiently for divine Love to move upon the waters of mortal mind, and form the perfect concept. Patience must have her perfect work."

The perfect work of patience, then, is comprised in a steadfast determination to hold to the right, to abide, as Christ Jesus put it, in the Christ. In other words, to remain immovable in a knowledge of and adherence to Truth. Such a mental condition is the very opposite, it is manifest, of the condition of the ass. It is a condition only consonant with a clear metaphysical understanding of Principle. It is obviously impossible for the human mind to remain permanently steadfast to any human idea which, by reason of its humanity, is divorced from Principle. And it is, in this way, in order that a man may be able to judge righteous judgment, so as to distinguish Truth from evil, the spiritual and permanent from the human and evanescent, that a knowledge of the letter or Science of Christian Science becomes entirely essential.

This does not mean that patience in the ordinary sense is divorced from steadfastness. In the very nature of things it cannot be. But it does mean that ordinary patience is inseparable from an overmastering reliance in the human rightness of a course of conduct, though as this patience is extended to adherence to Principle, it becomes itself scientific. Thus divine patience, if the term can scientifically be conceived of, must be that immutable precision which never varies as cause is followed by effect. Mrs. Eddy makes all this wonderfully plain in a single sentence, on page 242 of Science and Health, "In patient obedience to a patient God," she writes there, "let us labor to dissolve with the universal solvent of Love the adamant of error,—self-will, self-justification, and self-love,—which was against spirituality and is the law of sin and death." In the ordinary human sense of words there is no such thing as patient Principle. Principle is infinite and immutable, and so never subject to the fluctuations of human sense. None the less Mrs. Eddy's phrase is as perfect as words could get it, though even she found herself handicapped by this difficulty of language, for, as she writes, on pages 114 and 115 of Science and Health, "Apart from the usual opposition to everything new, the one great obstacle to the reception of that spirituality, through which the understanding of Mind-science comes, is the inadequacy of material terms for metaphysical statements, and the consequent difficulty of so expressing metaphysical ideas as to make them comprehensible to any reader, who has not personally demonstrated Christian Science as brought forth in my discovery."

It is here that Mrs. Eddy, as she always does, touches the crux of the whole matter. Christian Science apart from demonstration is mere words. To say that there is no sickness is one thing, to prove it is another. James recognized this when he declared that faith without works, theory without practice was dead, and he had the

authority of Jesus himself for this, since it was Jesus who said, "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also." Patience, then, to be understood spiritually must be demonstrated scientifically, and real patience only can be demonstrated as the student demonstrates for himself the unreality of matter. It is precisely in proportion as a man sees the spiritual unreality of sin that it is possible for him to become patient with sin. It is only in proportion as the student gauges the unreality of the human mind that it is possible for him to be patient with the vagaries of the human mind. It is perfectly true that the individual who believes in the reality of matter often demonstrates an intense relative patience in bearing suffering. But this is because he has gained some glimpse, however indefinite, of Principle which shows him how to forget himself, in other words his own materiality, through his innate perception of something greater than impatience with conditions which are beyond him. This is the lesson of the Book of Job. For when the three friends had wasted all the material arguments they could find on the patriarch, when Eliphaz had joined in the discussion without convincing him, the voice of Principle spoke to him in his suffering, and then it was that the patriarch expressed his patience in the words, "I have heard of thee by the hearing of the ear; but now mine eye seeth thee. Wherefore I labor myself, and repent in dust and ashes."

The spiritual perception of the patriarch had at last shown him God as Principle, and had taught him that the material Job, sitting by the dust heaps at the city gate, was not the image and likeness of God. And this was his patience in adhering, in spite of all the arguments, to his own glimmering perception of Truth, awarded by the victory of patient Principle.

Common Things

Walking in a favorite lane today, I found it covered with shed blossoms of the hawthorn. Creamy white, fragrant even in ruin, lay scattered the glory of the May. It told me that spring is over.

Have I enjoyed it as I should? Since the day that brought me freedom, four times have I seen the year's new birth, and always, as the violet yielded to the rose, I have known a fear that I had not sufficiently prized this boon of heaven whilst it was with me. Many hours I have spent shut up among my books, when I might have been in the meadows. Was the gain equivalent? Doubtfully, diffidently, I hearken what the mind can plead.

I recall my moments of delight, the recognition of each flower that unfolded, the surprise of budding branches clothed in a night with green. The first snowy gleam upon the blackthorn did not escape me. By its familiar bank I watched for the earliest primrose, and in its copse I found the anemone. Meadows shining with buttercups, hollows sunned with the marsh marigold held me long at gaze. I saw the fallow glistening with its cones of silvery fur, and splended with dust of gold. These common things touch me with more of admiration and of wonder each time I behold them. They are once more gone. As I turn to summer, a misgiving mingles with my joy. —Henry Ryecroft.

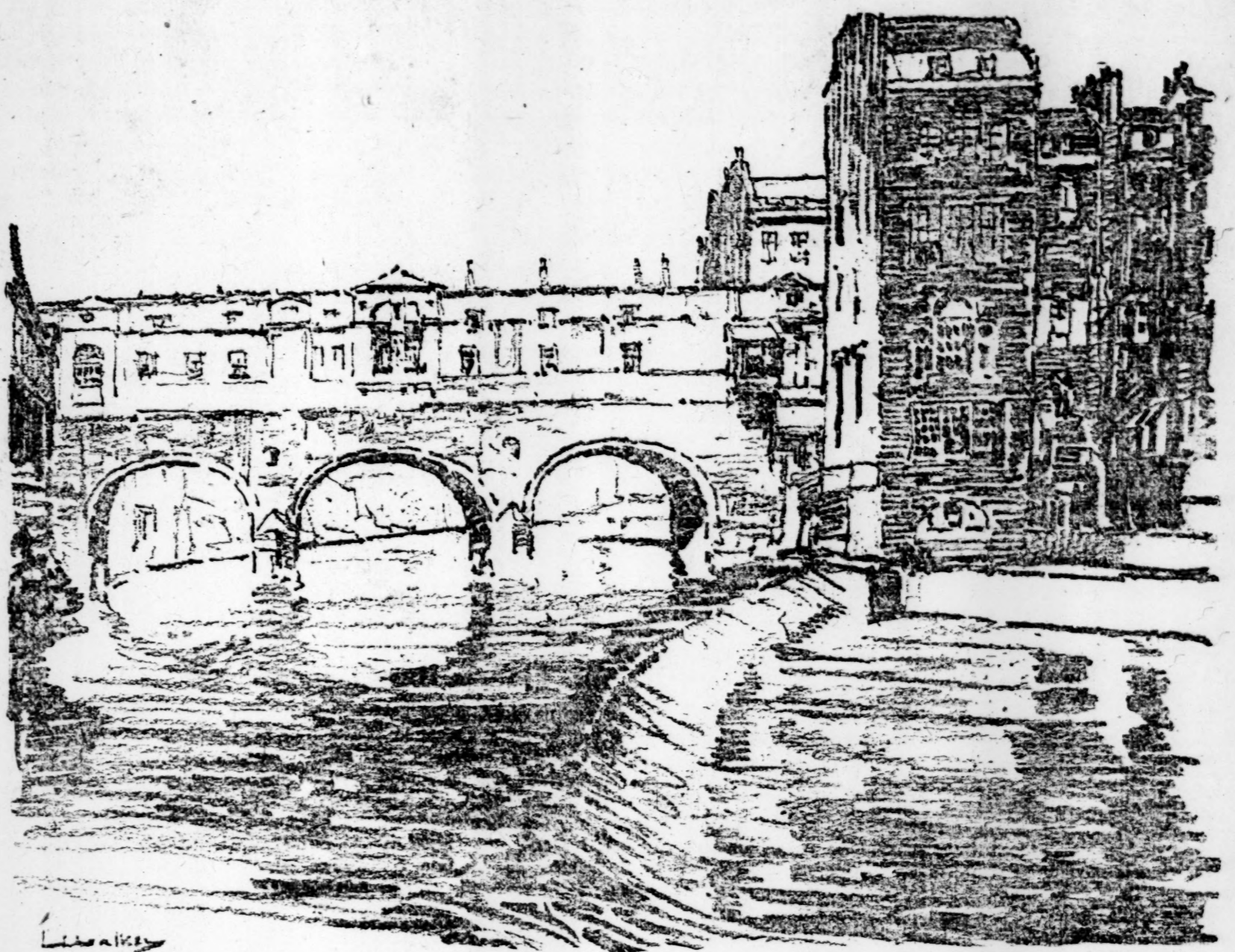
The "Easiest Going"

Now, a little before them, there was on the left hand of the road a meadow, and a stile to go over into it, and that meadow was called Bynath Meadow. Then said Christian to his fellow, if this meadow lieth along by our way-side, let's go over into it. Then he went to the stile to see; and behold, a path lay along by the way on the other side of the fence. It is according to my wish, said Christian; here is the easiest going; come, good Hopeful, and let us go over.

Hopeful—But how if this path should lead us out of the way? That is not likely, said the other. Look, doth it not go along by the wayside? So Hopeful, being persuaded by his fellow, went after him over the stile. When they were gone over and had got into the path, they found it very easy for their feet; and withal, they, looking before them, espied a man walking as they did, and his name was Vain-Confidence; so they called after him, and asked him whither that way led. He said, To the Celestial Gate. Look, said Christian, did I not tell you so? By this you may see we are right. So they followed, and he went before them. But behold, the night came on, and it grew very dark; so they that were behind lost sight of him that went before.

He therefore that went before (Vain-Confidence by name), not seeing the way before him, fell into a deep pit.

Now, Christian and his fellow heard him fall. . . . Then said Hopeful, Where are we now? Then was his fellow silent, as mistrusting that he had led him out of the way; and now it began to rain, and thunder, and lightning, in a most dreadful manner, and the water rose again. Then Hopeful groaned in himself, Oh, that I had kept on my way! Christian—Who could have thought that this path should have led us out of the way? Hopeful—I was afraid of it at the very first, and therefore gave you that



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Pulteney Bridge, Bath

Bridges with buildings and rows of shops upon them are sufficiently rare sights nowadays to make such of them as do exist very memorable objects. The Ponte Vecchio at Florence is, of course, the salient instance which springs to the thought in this connection, and anyone who knows and loves the beautiful old bridge across the Arno will find that the first sight of Pulteney Bridge at Bath brings it back to his recollections. Of course there is an immense difference between the two, but there is just sufficient resemblance to make the one reminiscent of the other. There is a certain stateliness about many of the buildings in Bath as, indeed, becomes a town which owes so much of its

celebrity to its fame as the favorite spa of the Eighteenth Century.

The famous visitors to Bath are legion and they are just as diverse in their claims to distinction as they are numerous. Queen Charlotte, Nelson, Chatham, Sheridan, Beckford, General Wolfe, Jane Austen, these are only a few names picked out from the long lists of celebrities who have passed longer or shorter periods of time at Bath.

Madame d'Arblay declared that it was the only place in England for her; "since here, all the year round, there is always town at command, and always the country for prospect, exercise and delight," and she goes on to admonish her correspondent as follows: "Therefore, my dear, not a

word but in favor of Bath. If you love me." Probably many people's reasons for their affection for Bath may be based on very much the same consideration as those which Madame d'Arblay advanced to her friend.

Bath is celebrated for many and widely different reasons. The Roman baths may claim a first place, if only for chronological reasons. There is, too, a fine old abbey church, there are the famous pump rooms and there is the guild hall. There is the town itself, with its terraces, its squares, and its crescents, built, many of them, to accommodate the numerous visitors who flocked to Bath in the days when Beau Nash ruled so despotically over its social world. Finally

there come such humble, but by no means to be despised commodities as Bath buns, Bath olivers and Bath bricks.

The town itself lies in a beautiful situation among the encircling hills, and it is easy to understand why the place has been held dear by so many people for reasons quite apart from its social pretensions as the resort of Eighteenth-Century fashion.

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A Visit to Murray Island

In "A Flower-Hunter in Queensland and New Zealand," Mrs. Rowan describes her experiences in Murray Island, which lies between Queensland and New Guinea. "The sun had just risen," she says of the first morning on shore, "but the landscape was still drowned in vapors, while the heavens above were roofed with a sapphire blue; as the mists rolled away the view each moment became more beautiful. . . . Each leaf sparkled with dewdrops, the sea with-

out a ripple lightly spreading over shallow sands was of that peculiar shade of green that is only seen in tropical waters.

"The coast line was fringed with coconut trees. In front of us was a species of India rubber, a large tree with dense green foliage and a long plum-colored fruit which the natives cut into strips and dry and from which they make a splendid crimson dye. Beside it was a flame tree, one blaze of scarlet blossoms. Beyond that again stands a tree with the whole trunk and branches clothed with masses of white flowers. Out of the hot, moist ground I could almost fancy I saw the plants grow, all nature seemed to revel in the exquisite beauty that she unfolded in never-ending blooms of brightest hues and vivid contrasts. Dusky figures of women were busily going to and fro, under the bright green foliage, carrying water in yellow and brown gourds on their heads. With backs as straight as arrows, the men, waist-deep in water, were hauling their fishing nets."

"Out in the rocks, in the deep clear pools, over slippery seaweeds, and countless barnacles, were wonderful sea urchins and anemones of every

shape and color, like beautiful living flowers, and there are treasure houses of shells, corallines, and sponges."

"The air was heavy with the echoes of a hundred songs. Every tree has its various inhabitant, every plant and flower its insect. . . . We scrambled back to camp over the cliffs, toppling over stones and sliding over slippery grass. On the way we picked some pawpaw apples, and under the shade of a large eugenia tree we sat down cross-legged and made a feast of them and bananas."

"The sun was just setting as we came back, and through the hazy vista of palm trees we could see the dusky figures of the natives moving to and fro in the flickering light of the fires, which burned up the tall stems of the bamboos like shafts of molten metal, and in golden threads crept through and outlined the drooping fronds of palms and the thatched roofs. And now the boats had made fast in the landing places, and over the merry blaze of the fires the natives take their evening meal. Darkness closes over, fold upon fold, the gloomy world from above, shut out from behind the clouds, and over the night comes the drone-like sound of natives singing."

Jefferson and Adams

The following short, but interesting, sketch of Thomas Jefferson and John Adams, was written by "Inchiquin" in 1811 and published in an old magazine of that time, but which has long since ceased to occupy a place in the field of American journalism:—"Mr. Jefferson's character and administration each present a larger field than those of Mr. Adams. They were more original and better sustained. Mr. Jefferson's nature was enthusiastic, but equable; Mr. Adams' dryer, but subject to gusts of temper. The one was visionary, but never capricious; the other resolute, but unstable. The department Mr. Adams affected was difficult and invidious; Mr. Jefferson's familiar and popular. But the former was becoming, though it failed; the latter too often contemptible, though it succeeded. When the Spanish ambassadors found the Dutch deputies squatting upon the ground, eating herrings with their fingers, one of their first impressions must have been disgust at the unseemliness of this republican festival; and the sentiment of every mind favorable to republicanism, at reading the account of this occurrence, which historians have taken care to set forth in all its particulars, must be a contempt for so

paltry an affectation of republican simplicity. Jefferson's life was one continued course of experimental republicanism, conceived and executed on so large a scale that it must benefit or injure extensively. Whereas Adams did little or no injury to his country, though he lost himself and dismembered his party. His was a stormy course, now dazzling, now overcast, short-lived, and setting in discomfiture and obscurity. After an eccentric, but successful career, Jefferson retired powerful, if not serene; and though partially shorn of his beams, yet leaving the national horizon, even after his departure, marked with the radiance of his influence. His defects are concealed in the glare of his success; Mr. Adams' virtues obscured in the gloom of his fall."

Plagiarism

The thrushes have stolen my songs,
And are singing them under the
heaven.
Out in the woodlands at dawn.
Out in the gardens at even.
My songs and my thoughts by the
thrushes
Are published abroad in the
land. . . .
—Chester Chalmersley.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, SEPT. 21, 1918

EDITORIALS

Quo Vadis?

THE decision of the Inter-Allied Labor and Socialistic Conference in favor of rejecting the Austrian peace proposals will at once checkmate the aims of defeatism, and strengthen the reputation of the labor and socialistic parties for statesmanship in the eyes of the world. In expressing the opinion that the Austrian note was not a genuine peace offer the conference erred not at all in its estimate of the facts. To begin with an interesting piece of political by-play is going on between the two principal partners of the Central European Bund, and though it does not deceive the trained diplomatists for one moment, it does vitiate the right of the government of the Dual Empire to speak in the name of its allies. Either Germany is a party to the proposal or it is not. Now everybody knows perfectly well that Germany is a party. But so long as the German press insists, apparently with the consent of the German Government, that the effort is a purely Austrian effort, the note must be regarded as primarily insincere, even if there were nothing more to be said about it.

As a matter of fact, however, there is a great deal more to be said about it; and one of the things to be said about it is that it ignores the more or less formulated demands that the various allied governments have put forward as a sine qua non of any consideration of the matter. Mr. Wilson may have summed up the position of the United States with greater precision than any of the statesmen of Europe. But everybody knows that Mr. Wilson's terms are no doubt intended to be capable, are capable, and, indeed, must be capable, of an almost indefinite variety of definitions. No person, in other words, in Mr. Wilson's position would attempt to say today what the terms of a settlement next year may have to be. Mr. Wilson, for instance, has never absolutely committed himself on the subject of Alsace-Lorraine. Yet everybody knows that any attempt to settle the question of Alsace-Lorraine in any way other than that the French people desire, would mean, the very thing Germany desires most in the whole world, a break in the ranks of the Allies.

It is precisely the same thing when the question of Austria-Hungary is approached. The recognition of the Czech-Slovaks by the British Empire, in itself necessitates a radical disruption of the Dual Monarchy. Once more, everybody knows that Bohemia will never be left, after the war, an Austrian province, just as everybody knows that Alsace-Lorraine is going to revert to France. But the exact boundaries of the French Alsace-Lorraine, like the exact boundaries of the Czech state of Bohemia, are questions which will require a dexterity of handling, and which will make the negotiations round the peace table a matter of the utmost delicacy. When all this has been said, it is only the beginning of things. There are hundreds of other points which cannot be decided by the Allies en bloc, but in the settlement of which consideration will have to be shown to the parties chiefly interested. There is, for instance, the question of Italia Irredenta; the question of Albania; the question of northern Epirus; the question of Turkey in Europe, which includes the question of Constantinople; the question of Armenia, of Arabia, and of Mesopotamia; the question of the German possessions in the Pacific, and the German possessions in Africa; the question of the reconstruction of Belgium and of northern France; the question of the destruction of allied and neutral shipping by submarines; and then, further afield than any of these, the very delicate question of the Far East, and of the relations of the European powers and the United States to China and Japan. Even, however, when these great questions have merely been mentioned, there remain a hundred other minor ones which will not be easier of settlement because they are minor. Nor will the settlement of any of these questions be rendered easier by the fact that there may be disagreement in the countries most concerned as to how such questions shall be decided.

It is for all these reasons that the eyes of the world are turned with such interest on the Inter-Allied Labor and Socialistic Conference sitting in London. Far more interesting to the world than any decisions which may be come to by the council, seeing that the bases of considerations which lead to such decisions may be reversed entirely tomorrow, is the Conference's method of conducting its business. The simple fact is that Demos to some extent is on trial with respect to his statesmanship. If the conference should fail to take a sane and statesmanlike course, if it should show any inclination to be influenced by the wild views of its less balanced members, it will be in danger of stirring up a fear of Bolshevism nearer home than Russia. Bolshevism has completely discredited ultra-revolutionary socialism in the eyes of humanity. The orgy of the French Revolution over which posterity has shuddered, though it has excused the breaking loose of the beast in human nature, since that particular human nature had been trained and treated as a beast, has been seen as an orgy in a teacup when compared to its latest manifestation in Russia. Think what you like of them, Robespierre and Marat, Danton and Camille Desmoulins, Brissot and Vergniaud, even pure animals like Santerre, like Billaut-Varennes, like Collot d'Herbois or Fouquier Tinville, were patriots who did commit many of their crimes for the sake, as they believed, of France. But when you turn to Russia you get the crimes of the French Revolution, not merely without their original excuse of patriotism, but expressed in terms of the most cold-blooded treachery and international finance.

What then the world is watching is the experiment in international labor and socialistic statesmanship, which is being made in London. The world has seen the Petrograd experiment and knows, in the light of the latest revelations by the State Department in Washington,

exactly what to make of it. It is now watching another experiment, and informed of the result of that international experiment it will be more prepared to judge the question of the demands of labor and socialism nationally. If the conference in London cannot put forth a sane, a moderate, a statesmanlike international program, with the brake of international jealousies upon its wheels, the world will be suspicious of the possible tone of the separate national programs which will be put forward when the only brakes are those of class prejudice. The responsibilities therefore of men like Mr. Gompers and Mr. Sexton, of Mr. Vandervelde and Mr. Longuet, and of Mr. Rassoni and Mr. Popovitch are enormous. In their hands, and in the hands of the other delegates, rests the question whether humanity may have confidence in Labor and Socialism, in its international aspect. If it cannot have confidence in this, it will have no confidence in its national phases. For even if the war in Europe should come to an end tomorrow, war will not thereby have ceased, but will have been transferred merely from the battlefield to the council chamber, from the trenches to the streets. As a result, the supporters of a League of Nations will rapidly discover that war is never fundamentally the product of international jealousies, but always of the belliose tendencies of the individual human mind.

Therefore, may the world ask intently of the Conference, the question which tradition insists was put to the Apostle shaking the dust of Rome off his feet, by the Porta Ostiensis—"Quo Vadis?" Whither goest thou?

Mr. Francis Has Been Awake

IT REQUIRES an effort now to realize that when, in the spring of 1916, David R. Francis, of St. Louis, was appointed United States Ambassador to Russia he was also authorized and instructed to represent the interests of Germany and Austria in that Empire. This, of course, was a full year before his own government abandoned neutrality and the rôle of a disinterested friend, and decided to become an active partisan of the Allies. It was in entire accordance with international comity that the Ambassador of the United States, upon request, should then represent one or more of the belligerents. As matters turned out, it was perhaps fortunate that a man of the established democratic opinions and political probity of the former Mayor of St. Louis, the former Governor of Missouri and the former Secretary of the Interior, should be placed in a position which gave him the opportunity of making some useful observations from both sides of the line. Mr. Francis would not violate confidences or betray trusts, but he would have been more than human, or less than American, had he failed to be impressed with some things taking place behind the scenes previous to the culmination of the plot which came to be known as the Russian Revolution.

A glance backward over the chronicled events of the period of upheaval in Petrograd fails to reveal Mr. Francis exulting over the downfall of the Empire and the rise of the revolutionary element. As one who had always been in full sympathy with popular government, it must have seemed strange, to those who did not know why, that he refrained from taking part in the rejoicing following the overturn of imperialistic absolutism. If at any time the scenes in Petrograd impressed him with the belief that at last the common people of Russia were coming into their own, he seems to have studiously avoided expressing any satisfaction in that particular. On the contrary, on being solicited for a statement of his views, he begged to be excused on the ground that he reserved all he had to say for communication to his government. There is no doubt that Mr. Lansing knew exactly how Mr. Francis felt about the turn of affairs in Russia, and to what results they were likely to lead.

The revolutionary leaders, and most of all the Reds, had reason early to know that the American Ambassador could not be counted on to give unqualified approval of their methods. During the Kerensky régime, events moved so rapidly that there was little opportunity of obtaining a hearing either in the Winter Palace, which had become the headquarters of the new dictator, or in any of the counter-revolutionary camps. Nevertheless, Mr. Francis broke into the confusion with an offer to the contending leaders of mediation, but without effect. So far as he could obtain attention from Russians of standing, his constant demand was for the organization of a stable government, Republican in form; but, even before the ascendancy of the Bolshevik faction was secured, it evidently became clear to him that a powerful influence was at work in the background, the manifest purpose of which was to prevent stability, and to provoke and perpetuate anarchy.

The unfriendliness of Lenine and Trotzky became clear when, instead of accepting the good offices of the Ambassador, or exhibiting the slightest sign of appreciation of the United States' efforts to meet the needs of the Russian masses as well as of the Russian soldiery, they interposed in behalf of certain vicious and avowed anarchists under arrest in America. One of these was not even a Russian; the others were in no way concerned in recent events in Russia; all had violated the laws of the United States, but the Bolshevik ministry of foreign affairs actually made the release of these people an issue upon the settlement of which it was to be determined whether or not the American Ambassador should have standing with the Bolshevik government. The silent, but active factor behind the Bolsheviks was meanwhile plainly bent upon making residence in Russia unpleasant for Mr. Francis. Three times it was demanded of him that he obtain the release of Alexander Berkman, Emma Goldman, and Thomas J. Mooney, and each time it was hinted to him broadly that unless results were forthcoming the government would be unable to prevent an attack upon the Embassy.

In the background Mr. Francis could see the hand of Germany. The German agents, loaded with money from the German banks, equipped with full power from Berlin to corrupt and intimidate, instructed to bring about the annihilation of order and the ruin of Russia at any cost, so that it might become an easy prey to the despoiler, found

that Mr. Francis was an obstacle in the way of their plans. For one thing, he had the respect and confidence of the representatives of all the neutral nations. He could not, without alarming these nations, and inviting exposure of the whole plot, be dealt with roughly, but the tools of Germany could gradually make residence in Petrograd, then in Moscow, and then in Vologda, untenable for all the foreign representatives, including the American Ambassador. This they set out to do, and so, less than two months ago, the State Department at Washington learned from Mr. Francis, in a message dated July 30, that two days earlier, accompanied by the chiefs of the diplomatic corps of Great Britain, France, Italy, China, Japan, Serbia, and Brazil, he had reached Murmansk in Russian Lapland.

He did not leave Vologda, however, until he had put a protest against Bolshevik methods into strong and positive terms, sending to Lenine and Trotzky, through their Foreign Minister, for their mental digestion, this parting warning and prediction:

Speaking for myself, I have no desire or intention of leaving Russia, unless forced to do so, and in such event my absence would be but temporary. The Allies have never recognized the Brest-Litovsk peace, and it is becoming so burdensome to the Russian people that, in my judgment, the time is not far distant when they will turn upon Germany, and the expulsion of the enemy from the Russian borders will demonstrate what I have continuously believed, and that is, that the national spirit of great Russia is not dead, but has only been sleeping.

Mr. Francis has evidently never been deceived with regard to the character of the Bolshevik leaders. He has never been deceived with regard to the part which Germany has played in bringing about the so-called revolution, the counter-revolutions, and the chaos of today in unhappy Russia. More than all, he has never been deceived as to the ultimate outcome.

Vilhjalmur Stefánsson

SO MUCH of daring, of peril, and of all the elements of adventure is bound up in the career of Vilhjalmur Stefánsson, as an explorer, that, although he has frequently been heard from, during the five and one-half years, embraced in his latest wanderings in the Arctic regions, the story of his experiences and discoveries, which presently he will be telling on the lecture platform, will have suffered no discount. Stefánsson has been one of the most assiduous of Arctic explorers. The quest of the North Pole he left to others. For him the great white region of the silent North contained many things of interest other than the Pole, and he has found most of them. He is back on his native Canadian soil once more, reporting, along with other things, that the principal reason why he has not continued to chronicle the discovery of new lands during the latter part of his journeying is that there is now no new land to be discovered in that quarter of the globe.

The record of the five and one-half years shows that he found land which had never before been seen by any white explorer; that he found hitherto unknown currents, the discovery of which was more important than the finding of new land; that he reduced the non-existence of a new continent to a certainty; that, instead, he was able to define two islands with a total area of 30,000 square miles; that on these are coal deposits as accessible as the Spitzbergen coal fields, and that he came upon and located valuable copper deposits.

His discoveries are the property of the Dominion Government, under the auspices of which his expedition was organized and financed. Few among the many expeditions outfitted for the far North created more interest than this. Stefánsson had been interesting the whole world over the results of a previous trip when the latest was undertaken. For one thing he had found a blonde race of Eskimos, and that fact gave rise to no end of learned discussion among ethnologists. In a letter dated "Mouth of the Dease River, October 18, 1910," he had written: "It doesn't look on the map that we have done much; we have had predecessors in Dolphin and the Union Straits—ours is merely the first winter journey and the first land journey. Ethnologically, we have done something, however, and geographically, too, for we have discovered people in a region supposed to be uninhabited, and have lived a few months among people who had never seen a white man nor an Indian (although they had heard of both), and did not even know I was not an Eskimo—so little were they informed on what white men are like. We have discovered Eskimo (in speech and habits) who are Scandinavians in appearance." This discovery, he held, meant the beginning of the solution of one of two problems, namely, What became of Franklin's men? and What became of the 3000 Scandinavians who disappeared from Greenland in the Fifteenth Century?

Returning from this expedition, Stefánsson found civilization more than ready to give an attentive hearing to an elaboration of facts dealt with only briefly in his occasional bulletins, and the thinking world had not ceased to dwell upon the strange things he had been telling before he was off again. He had gone, this time, so it was understood, in search of a continent, and it was understood that he would return in three years. In both cases plans went awry. There were experiences that could not have been reckoned upon in advance. The Arctic is full of such. The Karluk was lost, and the party it carried into the North was separated. Captain Bartlett and eight others were rescued. Stefánsson was missing for a considerable time, but events justified Bartlett's prediction that he would "turn up." He did turn up, but he would not give up, and, although the loss of the Karluk meant a delay of two years in the accomplishment of his purposes, he continued his work of exploration.

As remarked already, what he has discovered and what he has learned belong to the Dominion Government, but he is to be permitted to take the public of Canada and of the United States very largely into his confidence during the coming fall and winter. Even if what he has discovered and what he has learned during the last five and one-half years were known to the press, it would hardly be a gracious thing to anticipate the pleasure which the public will derive from hearing the explorer tell the story himself.

Vilhjalmur Stefánsson, notwithstanding the spelling

of his name and the accents that go with it, is, to use a term of the times, a one-hundred-per cent Canadian, to all intents and purposes. He is a native of Manitoba, and is of Icelandic descent. Beginning his active career on a farm, he hungered and thirsted for schooling. He got enough to start with in Manitoba, and more at the State University of North Dakota, where he earned the A. B. degree. The finishing touches, however, were given by Harvard, and these enabled him to obtain a place in an archaeological expedition to Iceland in 1905. This trip marked the beginning of his longing for the North, and during all the years since then he has either been moving among the Arctic silences, seeing what he could see, or writing or lecturing instructively and interestingly on the things he has seen.

He is one of the most pleasing speakers whom the field of Arctic research has given to the modern world. Thousands of people flock to hear him everywhere, not only for what he has to tell them, but because of the way he has of telling what they wish to hear.

Notes and Comments

THIS paper is always glad to be of service to its contemporaries, but there is a certain journalistic courtesy known as acknowledging what you take, which some of these contemporaries do not always remember. The last of the borrowers, who have forgotten from whom they have borrowed, is the Spectator, of Portland, Oregon. On the twenty-third of August we printed an article, on our Household page, entitled "Making a Rock Garden." This article the Spectator has enthusiastically transferred to its own columns, omitting all mention of the place from which it was taken. Perhaps when it takes another article the Spectator may possibly find time to remember the fact.

UNDER the heading "German 'Who's Who's,'" The Globe of London asks some very pertinent, not to say pointed, questions, and supplies the answer. "Who told us," it asks, "that France was bled, Italy exhausted, and Great Britain almost finished by the U-boat war? Who greeted America's entry into the war with a feeling of relief and a cry of 'God be praised'? Who told us that America would be unable to bring a single man or ship to Europe?" And the answer? The Vorwärts.

IF ANYONE wonders why Canada is having its motorless Sundays simultaneously with the United States, the reason is not far to seek. Ninety per cent and more of the gasoline used in Canada is said to reach that country from across the border. The United States might, thus, be saving its fuel in order that Canada might squander it. But that fact does not impress one so strongly as the complete unity which binds the sister nations in making common cause against the world's disturbers.

"LYSIS" has written a book; "Lysis" is starting a newspaper. Who is Lysis? Well, Lysis is "quelqu'un qui compte" in Paris these days. Those who read Gustave Hervé's La Victoire know Lysis. He is a thinker, and a man who does not hesitate to do some plain speaking when necessity requires. It is Lysis of La Victoire who is about to start a paper of his own, with the title La Démocratie Nouvelle. It will be worth watching, and it would not be surprising if, watching it, one found oneself witnessing the budding and burgeoning of the new, the regenerated France; the France that must evolve, if there is to be a France worthy of the French armies.

ARGENTINA appears to be taking measures, in accordance with formulated plans, for the building of a merchant marine. As a preliminary step, President Irigoyen has asked Congress for power to requisition steamers of Argentine register and place them under government control. Furthermore, he would have the sale of Argentine vessels to other nations prohibited. Some concern with regard to fuel supply for the Argentine fleet is discernible in President Irigoyen's message to Congress, but why his thoughts should center upon the future of the fleet, at this time, is one of the inexplicable things about his policy.

THE somewhat prevalent belief that the clock is to be set back in the United States on the first Sunday in October is misleading. Under the Daylight-Saving Law the old time will be resumed at 2 a. m. on the last Sunday in October, that day being the 27th of the month, so that not until Saturday night, October 26, will it be quite in order to hum after retiring, by way of a lullaby, the air of the once familiar song beginning—

Backward, turn backward, O Time, in your flight!

THE dominant plea in the recent German-inspired Austro-Hungarian bid for a peace conference was the need of clearer knowledge by each of the contending groups of nations as to the aims of the other. If the Austro-Hungarian diplomatists will keep their eyes fixed on the war map for a little while they will obtain a far better understanding of what the Entente nations and the United States are driving at than they could possibly gain from any peace conference.

THOMAS A. EDISON has made the suggestion that all persons in the United States during the fourth Liberty bond campaign use the words, "Yours for the loan," in closing their letters. The suggestion has met with some favor, but the phrase cannot fail to remind thousands of people in the United States of one of the weak traits in the generally lovable character of Wilkins Micawber. How "Yours for the loan" would, have appealed to Dickens' sense of humor!

A LONDON journalist speaks of the heir-apparent to the German throne as the Half-Crown Prince. A Canadian journalist objects to this title, on the ground that a half-crown is worth more than thirty cents. Just by way of enlightenment for the possibly uninitiated, thirty cents, in the United States, is what one feels like when one has been tossed about like the Crown Prince.